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SEED DOLOGY

KNOX SEED CO.



STOCKTON, CALIF.

VOL. 1

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, MARCH, 1946

No. 1

ASPARAGUS

One of the most delicious of all vegetables, and the earliest to be taken from the garden. Every garden, large or small, should have a bed of asparagus. A bed properly planted and cared for should last 8 or 10 years and 50 roots should supply the average family.

Plant seeds, preferably in a sandy loam, well mixed with stable manure. Rows should be from 3 to 6 feet apart and slightly below the surrounding ground. Cover seeds 1 to 2 inches. Sow thinly. One packet of seeds will sow about 20 feet of row and yield over 100 plants. If roots are planted, make trenches 18 inches deep and 3 to 6 feet apart and work in plenty of well-rotted manure or leaf mould or both. Set plants 12 to 16 inches apart in the trench and crowns 12 inches below the surface. Each fall top dress with a heavy coat of manure and work it into the soil in the spring. Keep the earth soft and loose over the crowns of the plants. The young shoots may be cut freely up to the green pea season and then left to grow. In the fall cut all the stalks close to the ground before applying the manure. Our asparagus roots are all strong, vigorous stock which will give quick results.

Mary Washington Asparagus Seed. This asparagus which has been selected by the United States Department of Agriculture has proven to be nearly rust free. The shoots are thick and heavy. They are long and straight, with closely folded tips. The color is rich, dark green, tinted darker at the tips. **Pkt. 10c.**

Asparagus Roots. Ready in January. Two-year-old roots. Ask for prices.

BEANS

Dwarf beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.

Pole beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 30 to 35 lbs. per acre.

Lima beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 30 to 50 lbs. per acre.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH

One pound will sow 100 feet of drill; 40 pounds are required for an acre. They will thrive in any good soil. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep and 3 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. Keep well cultivated, as no crop better repays extra labor in this direction. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Dwarf or Bush, Green Podded Varieties

Baccicia. 55 days. A heavy producer with pods up to 6 inches in length, stringless. An excellent canner. **Pkt. 10c.**

Bountiful. 48 days. Very desirable home and market garden sort; particularly valuable for early shipping. Plant large, thrifty, prolific. Pods clear light green $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, flat, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick; fleshy, very slightly fibrous, strictly stringless, brittle and tender. Seeds 65c per oz.; solid straw yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell beans 60 days. Particularly desirable green shell sort for home and market garden; desirable for snaps. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive. Pods dark green at snap stage, becoming greenish-yellow splashed with carmine; 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage; strictly stringless, slightly fibrous. Seeds 55 per oz.; plump oval, pinkish-buff, spotted and streaked with purplish red. **Pkt. 10c.**

Giant Stringless Green Pod. 53 days. One of the best for home and market garden; very desirable for canning. Plant large, hardy, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick, round; very fleshy, brittle and stringless. Seeds 70 per oz., glossy yellowish-brown. Variety similar to Full Measure. **Pkt. 10c.**

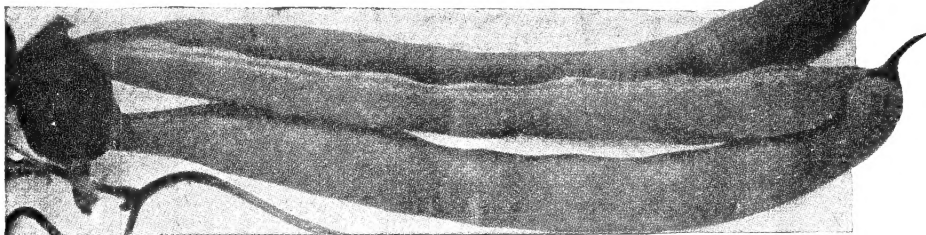
ARTICHOKES

The best way to get a good artichoke is to secure plants from old stalks of some good strain, as seeds cannot be depended upon to produce any certain variety. One-half dozen is enough for a family garden.

Transplant 5 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart. When the young plants are attacked by aphid spray with "Black Leaf 40." About the time the buds are well advanced the under leaves become a harbor for flies and aphid and ants. When this occurs break off all the under leaves, clear the ground of all rubbish and spray with "Black Leaf 40" and use ant poison. You will then have a long season of large, clean buds.

Improved Large Green Globe. Produces large, globular heads, thick, succulent scales, the bottom of which is the edible part. Boiled till tender, it makes a delicious dish. **Pkt. 10c.**

Artichoke Roots. Artichoke roots when one year old will produce an abundance of large delicious artichokes soon after transplanting. They are ready in January and can be planted as late as May. Save a year by planting vigorous roots a year or more old. Ask for prices.



Tendergreen. 54 days. A bush bean of utmost value. Pods grow 6 to 7 inches long. They are round, extremely meaty and tender. Even when fully grown they are absolutely stringless. **Pkt. 10c.**

Broad Windsor Long Pod. (Also known as Fava Bean and as Horse bean; not a kidney bean.) Late. Valuable for green shell use. Plant very large and erect, strictly bush. Pods glossy green; 5 in. long; $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, stout; 3 seeded; smooth. Green shell beans large, broad, flat, light green. Dry seeds very large; circular, flat; pale reddish-brown with black eye. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dwarf Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties

Pencil Pod Wax. 52 days. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plant large and thrifty; heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick; cylindrical; very fleshy, strictly stringless, brittle, fine grained and tender; quality unexcelled. Seeds black. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Wax. 48 days. A splendid home garden variety; one of the most popular, also much used for canning. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed

Lima Bean—Dwarf

Fordhook Bush Lima (Potato Lima). 75 days. Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; stout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; contain 3 or 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, very plump, of the highest quality. Dry beans large and very plump, white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. Very popular for canning. Plant medium large, heavily productive. Pods small; 3 in.

long, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans small, flat, of splendid quality. Dry beans white. This is the bush form of Small White Lima (Carolina or Sieva). **Pkt. 10c.**

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick; usually contain 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish-white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pole or Running Varieties

Burger's Green Pod Stringless (Kentucky Wonder White Seeded). 63 days. Home garden or early market. Pods dark green, 6 to 7 in. long, slender; roundish; stringless, fleshy, brittle. Dry beans white; suitable for baking. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved London Horticultural. Snaps, 65 days; green shell beans, 74 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Good climber, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods green, becoming splashed with carmine at green shell stage; 7 in. long, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, thick, straight, stringless. Seeds large, pinkish-buff splashed with red. This is 4 to 6 days earlier than London Horticulture. **Pkt. 10c.**

Potomac. New and vigorous strong climber, bearing a heavy crop of very trim, dark green pods of medium size, stringless. **Pkt. 10c.**

Blue Lake or Improved White Creasebach. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, almost as thick. Nearly stringless, brittle and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Oregon Giant. Large, fleshy pods, 10 to 12 inches in length, stringless, light greenish yellow splashed with red. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pole Limas

King of Garden. An improved strain of Large White Lima. Plant tall, good climber, vigorous, heavily productive. Pods flat, smooth, with 4 to 5 beans. Seeds large, flat, white, 25 per oz. Probably the most widely used of all Pole Limas. **Pkt. 10c.**

BEEF

Beets may be planted almost all the year round where the temperature does not linger below 25 degrees. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in well prepared, moist soil in rows 8 or 10 inches apart, or on rides same as lettuce. Drill 8 pounds of seeds per acre. Thin out to one plant every 3 inches, and transplant the discarded plants in any convenient spot about the garden. The Egyptian is a small, dark red, flat, smooth variety. It is sweetest and best for table. Irrigate about every two weeks, unless the nature of the soil is such that more frequent irrigation is found to be necessary. Mulch the soil after each irrigation. Beets are ready for use in 10 weeks and continue in prime condition for another 10 weeks. Two ounces of seed for 100 feet of row.

Table Varieties

Crosby's Egyptian (Original Strain). 50 to 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size; collar small. Root flattened globe-shape, with small tap root; very dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Detroit Dark Red. 52 to 55 days. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, shipping and for canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap root; very dark blood-red. Interior very uniform in color, the zones so inconspicuous that the flesh seems to be one solid ball of deep blood-red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Wonder. 50 to 55 days. Very desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Roots flattened globe-shape with small collar and tap root; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned a lighter shade. **Pkt. 10c.**

BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER TYPE

Similar to cauliflower in color, character of foliage, form, and size of heads. It requires a long growing season and is especially suited to California and other Pacific Coast states.

January	March Late	April
February	November-December	St. Valentine
Christmas	March Early	

Pkts. 10 each.

Christmas Calabrese, Green Sprouting. The leading variety for shippers, also used largely by market gardeners and in home gardens. A tall branching plant forms a central head of bluish



green flower buds resembling a loose head of cauliflower. After the main head is removed, side branches continue to develop throughout the season, and frequently form small heads, which, with the stems, are cut and served in the same way as asparagus. It is a highly desirable, delicious vegetable, steadily gaining in favor. **Pkt. 10c.**



KNOX'S IMPROVED CABBAGE

No special care or soil is required to grow cabbage, as it will grow in any soil with proper cultivation, but good seed is extremely important with this crop. Like cauliflower and lettuce, it is not a good summer crop, as it will not head up in extremely hot weather. For fall and winter crop sow the seed in May and June, for spring and early summer sow in September and October. Transplant when the plants are about six weeks old 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. To keep heads from splitting when ripe, loosen the plants a little at the roots.

First Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market. 60 days; distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as early kraut variety. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting; stems short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6 to 7 in. diameter and weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Jersey Wakefield. 62 days. Extremely early variety, very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment.

Plants very small and compact, allowing very close planting; stem short. Heads conical, usually 7 in. long, 5 in. thick near base; firm and weigh 2-2¼ lbs. **Pkt. 10c.**

Second Early and Intermediate Varieties

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 71 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball-shaped; commonly 7 to 8 in. diameter, 6 in. deep and weigh 4½ to 5 lbs.; firm and of high quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Winnigstadt. 77 days. Very hardy and dependable; particularly valuable for shipping as well as for home and market garden. Heads extremely firm; heart-shaped; become 8 to 10 in. long and 6 to 7 in. thick near base and weigh 5 lbs.; of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Late or Autumn and Winter Varieties

Premium Late Flat Dutch. 105 days. The best very large, late cabbage; popular for home and market garden and for fall shipment; a good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12 to 14 in. across, 7 in. deep and weigh 12 to 14 lbs. or more; firm and of good quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mammoth Rock Red. 90 days. The best red cabbage; splendid winter keeper. Heads round to slightly flattened globe shape; commonly 7 in. in diameter and weigh about 7 lbs.; very hard; deep purplish-red. **Pkt. 10c.**

Savoy, Improved American. 85 days. The best of the Savoy group for home use and market. Leaves blistered; stem short. Heads flattened globe shape; medium large, firm. Outside leaves yellow-green; of distinctive flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Chinese Cabbage

Chihli. Early and very sure heading. Head becomes 18 to 20 in. tall, ¾ to 4 in. thick, tapered near tip, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Superior to Chinese Improved or Pe Tsai. **Pkt. 10c.**

Wong Bok. Heads 8 to 10 in. tall; broad; firm. Well blanched, tender and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARROTS

This delicious and nutritious vegetable is not appreciated as it should be. Properly cooked, it is a great delicacy. Its feeding qualities for stock are excellent. A sandy soil is best, but any good rich soil will produce good crops. Sow in early spring in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin to 3 or 4 inches, according to size of variety. Cover the seed only half inch and give careful cultivation throughout the season. They may be eaten when a half inch or so in diameter or when fully grown.

Chantenay. 70 days. Splendid general purpose carrot; much used in home and market garden and for shipping bunched. Extensively grown for winter storage. Dependably heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish-orange; become 5½ to 6 in. long, ¼ in. thick at top; tapered stump-rooted; flesh deep orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

Chantenay, Red Cored. 70 days. This is a distinct improvement over the well-known Chantenay, especially in color, texture and quality of flesh and has been accepted with much enthusiasm, particularly by shippers of fresh vegetables and by canners. Roots deep reddish-orange, 5½ to 6 in. long, ¼ in. thick at the shoulder, tapered, stump-rooted; core reddish-orange, almost the same color as the flesh and so inconspicuous as to make the term coreless seem appropriate; flesh fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Danvers, Half Long. 75 days. Very productive and popular for home and market garden; much used for shipping. Roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 in. long, 1¾ in. thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

French Forcing (Earliest Short Horn). 60 days. Valuable for forcing and for out-of-door culture for early market. Tops small. Roots reddish-orange; small, globular, become 1½ in. in diameter; flesh reddish-orange, of high quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Imperator. 77 days. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, and 1¾ to 2¼ inches across at shoulder. Cylindrical in shape and usually well stump-rooted. Color, deep orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

Long Orange. 85 days. A heavy cropper on light soils; much grown for stock. Roots scarlet-orange; 10 to 12 in. long, 2 in. thick at the top, tapered, pointed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Ox-heart or Guerande. 75 days to produce roots of good table size. Especially desirable for field culture on heavy soil; good keeper and much used for stock feed. Roots scarlet-orange; broad, blunt, heart-shaped; become 4½ to 5 in. long; easily harvested. **Pkt. 10c.**

KNOX'S FAMOUS CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is grown the same as cabbage, but requires more fertile soil, and like cabbage and lettuce, is not a good summer crop. There are two good seasons for sowing cauliflower seed; for fall and winter sow the seed in June and July, for spring sow in September and October. Transplant the plants when they are about six weeks old, and always keep them in a thriving condition. If large or old plants are used and if they are not kept growing constantly, some will head prematurely and others will go to seed.

Early Snowball. 52 days. The best for greenhouse forcing, early market and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white; deep, smooth, compact; about 6 in. across and weigh 1½ to 2 lbs.; the standard of excellence in cauliflower. **Pkt. 25c.**



CELERY

Celery seed should be sown indoors from February 20 to April 20th, or outdoors in April. Cover lightly, keep the beds moist, almost to wetness, and the temperature should not exceed 60 degrees. Outdoors it is sometimes necessary to furnish partial shade with lattice work that admits about half the sunlight. Keep the small plants well watered and free from weeds. Transplant when 4 inches high, cutting off the tops as well as part of the roots. The soil must be rich and moist or else water should be available for irrigation. Transplant the last of June or first of July, although it is sometimes possible to mature a crop set out as late as the middle of August. In setting, dig trenches 5 inches deep, 2 feet apart. Plant 1 foot apart along both sides of trench. Water often and keep the weeds down by cultivation and hoeing. Blanching is done by heaping up with soil or with two wide boards placed on each side of the rows and held in place by stakes or wire hoops at the top. The latter method is necessary when blanching in hot weather for the early market. Be careful not to disturb the plant while wet, as this increases the tendency to rust.

Giant Pascal. Matures late. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large and compact. Leaf stalks long, thick and solid; of unsurpassed rich, nutty flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching Dwarf. Standard market and shipping sort. Plants medium sized, stocky; 20 to 24 in. tall; leaf stalks thick, solid, blanch readily and of sweet, nutty flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Plume or Wonderful. Early and very desirable for home and market garden. Plants medium sized; stocky, full hearted and compact; with thick solid stalks which blanch readily and are of the finest table quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Utah or Golden Crisp. An excellent variety for fall use, maturing about a week or ten days earlier than Giant Pascal. Plants sturdy, compact and exceptionally solid. Stems are broad but thick and well rounded. Of fine quality and rich, nutty flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

White Plume. Valuable for early market. Foliage green tinted white; stalks and foliage blanch very readily to snowy-white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague. Turnip-rooted celery. Roots 3 to 4 in diameter; globular; fairly smooth; stalks hollow; dark green. **Pkt. 10c.**

CHICORY

Large Rooted or Coffee. Roots mature in 4 or 5 months. Dried roots used as substitute for and adulterant of coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, 2½ in. thick at top; tapered. **Pkt. 10c.**

Witloof or French Endive. One of the best and most attractive of salad vegetables; grown largely by market gardeners and shippers. The carefully trimmed roots when buried upright in damp sand and given the proper conditions each produce a handsome, compact cluster 4 to 5 in. long of blanched leaves which are tender and have a rich, mildly acrid flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard is one of the easiest vegetables to grow. Planted in the springtime it will grow one whole year before running to seed, and produce an abundance of green leaves the whole year. The broad, white stalks can be cooked like asparagus and the green leaves used the same as spinach. In picking always pick the largest outside leaves and the plant will continue to produce leaves from the center. It is also one of the best greens to plant for poultry, as it will produce more greens with less care and through a longer season than anything else.

White. Grown for the leaves only, and cooked like spinach. The midrib is prepared like asparagus. It is hardy and productive, with broad green leaves and large white midribs or chards of excellent quality; sown at different seasons of the year, giving successive greens. **Pkt. 10c.**

Lucullus. A peculiarly delicious variety having green leaves which are remarkably crimped and curled, like savory-leaved cabbage. The chards are white and broad but not so broad as the common variety, although equally fine in flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Rhubarb Chard. A Swiss Chard that looks like rhubarb. Stalks are bright crimson. Different, tasty, delicious flavor. Easily grown. Thrive everywhere. **Pkt. 10c.**



SWEET CORN

One of the garden's sweetest vegetables. Plant from February 15th to August 1st, in rows 3 feet apart, drop 6 or 7 kernels in hills every 18 inches in the row and thin out to two of the healthiest plants in each hill when about 5 inches high. Break off all side shoots except the two top ones as they will produce the largest and best ears. Corn is at its very best when picked and eaten within an hour, but it is extremely important that it be picked just at the right time, especially when not too old. Frequent planting of several varieties in succession will keep a good supply available all summer.

Sweet or Table Varieties

Alameda Sweet. 95 days. The standard market variety used in California and the most reliable for climatic conditions here; developed by selection by the market gardeners in Alameda County, California, from Early Mammoth. Plants short and stocky with large dark green leaves; ears 10 to 14 rowed, snowy white, of excellent quality and covered with a strong husk. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Bantam. 83 days. The best strain of Golden Bantam offered to the trade. As early as Sunshine and of incomparably better quality. Plants dwarf; 4½ to 5 ft. tall; very productive, commonly bearing two ears. Ears 6 to 7 in. long; strictly 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels rich golden yellow, very tender, sweet and of splendid rich flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Oregon Evergreen. 95 days. Earlier than Stowell's and, like it, is very fine and sweet. It is very popular in Southern California for producing corn through the winter. It is a good canning va-

riety and also a good late corn in the North. Ears medium to large, 12 to 18 rowed; kernels pure white; husks firm and strong, protecting the ear in a large measure from the corn ear worm and allowing long distance shipping. It will remain in good edible condition longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 10c.**

Stowell's Evergreen. 105 days. Standard late variety very valuable for canning and much grown for market. Plants 7 to 7½ ft. tall. Ears 8 in. long; 2¼ to 2½ in. thick, 14 to 20 rowed. Kernels very deep, white, sweet and tender and remain in table condition a long time. **Pkt. 10c.**

Black Mexican. 93 days. Home garden variety of splendid quality. Plants 6½ feet tall. Ears 8 to 9 in. long; 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels clear white at table stage; tender and of a rich sweet flavor; become uniform blue-black when ripe. **Pkt. 10c.**

Country Gentleman. 110 days. Heavy yielding variety with Evergreen character. Valuable for home, market garden and especially for canning. Plants 6½ to 7 ft. tall, commonly with two or more ears. Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick; set solid with irregular rows of kernels. These are white, shoe-peg form, very deep; sweet and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Early Market. Seventy-five days. Height, 5 feet. One of the best extra early yellow varieties for home and market garden. Ears have strong husks; 8 to 12 rowed. Kernels golden yellow, medium, tender, sweet, and of good flavor. Very prolific for so early a variety. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Cross Bantam. Edible in 88 days. This hybrid is undoubtedly one of the best and most prolific of the yellow sweet corns. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of kernels, slightly lighter in color and yielding about 40 per cent more marketable ears than Golden Bantam. Grows 5 to 6 feet high with sturdy stalks and deep green foliage. **Pkt. 10c.** Write for quantity prices.

Marcross 39. This is a splendid, new, hybrid top cross variety of early yellow sweet corn. It is exceptionally early, maturing about five days earlier than Golden Bantam or about 75 days from time of planting. The ears are of deep golden yellow, 6 to 7 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of good large kernels which are very sweet and of a fine flavor.

The plant produces a good, strong stalk and root system and is quite resistant to wilt. It is almost more drought resistant than many other early varieties.

Marcross 39 is a very heavy yielder, with the ears placed well up on the stem, making it easy to pick, and should prove very popular with both the market and home gardener. **Pkt. 10c.**

Carmelcross. 79 day. Large 8 inch ears, well filled with medium-yellow kernels. Good flavor and quality. Early. Plant 4½ to 5 ft. high. **Pkt. 10c.**

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty. Popular home and market sort. Plants thrifty, 24 to 30 in. tall, commonly bear 4 to 6 large fruits, which are smooth, broad egg-shape; uniform; very rich dark purple and retain the color a long time. **Pkt. 10c.**

Large New York Purple. The standard home and market sort. Plants are large, 30 to 36 in. tall; very productive, commonly bearing 4 to 6 or more large, handsome, dark purple, symmetrical, broad, egg-shaped fruits. **Pkt. 10c.**

CUCUMBER

Plant from February 15th to July 15th in hills 4 feet apart each way, dropping from 8 to 10 seeds per hill, and cover an inch deep. When they are about 5 inches high and danger of insects is past, thin out, leaving only four of the largest and healthiest plants to each hill. Cucumbers are extremely easy to grow and a few hills will produce an abundance for an average family. They are of very rapid growth, maturing from 6 to 8 weeks from date of planting. Keep the crop picked, when large enough for use, whether required or not; otherwise, if left to ripen, they will stop bearing.

Boston Pickling. 60 days. Splendid pickling and slicing sort. Fruits medium dark green; black spined, 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick, symmetrical, only slightly tapered. **Pkt. 10c.**

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Fruits deep medium green; black spined; 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ to 2¾ in. thick; tapered very slightly toward each end; uniform. **Pkt. 10c.**

Davis Perfect. 68 days. Splendid dark green slicing variety particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits very dark green; retain color long after pickling; white spined; 9 to 11 in. long, 2½ in. thick; somewhat tapered at both ends; very few seeds. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Fortune. 66 days. One of the most desirable slicing sorts; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green, color retained a long time after harvest; white spined; 8 to 9 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; only slightly tapered; very uniform. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Short Green or Early Frame. 56 days. Splendid for pickling and for slicing; very popular for home gardens. Fruits bright medium green, black spined; 6 to 7 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; uniform; blunt. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early White Spine. 60 days. The most popular white spined cucumber for the home garden; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits medium dark green; remain in good condition remarkably long; 7 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; slightly tapered; blunt. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Long Green. 72 days. The most popular and one of the best for the home garden; particularly desirable for slicing. Fruits rich dark green, black spined; 12 in. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick; straight; cylindrical; with few seeds. **Pkt. 10c.**

Klondike. 64 days. Very desirable for shipping. Fruits handsome; very dark green, white spined; 7 to 8 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; cylindrical. **Pkt. 10c.**

Lemon. 65 days. Of superior quality for slicing and general salad use; fine for pickles. Fruits deep lemon yellow, black spined; become 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and almost as thick; blunt. **Pkt. 10c.**

Small Gherkin. Of superior quality for pickles. This is the true West India gherkin, which is a species distinct from the true cucumber. Very prolific; fruits for pickles are produced in about 60 days. Fruits pale green, prickly over entire surface; become $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; oval; very uniform; seeds numerous and small. **Pkt. 10c.**

Cubit. All American Bronze Medal 1944. Handsome long cylindrical fruits of dark green exterior, with crisp, white flesh and small seed area. **Pkt. 25c.**

DANDELION

Improved Thick Leaved. Very superior strain. Makes vigorous, very compact growth. Produces a spreading rosette of leaves 18 to 24 in. across leaves very numerous, thick in texture and blanch readily. **Pkt. 10c.**

ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarolle. Grown in market garden and for shipping. Plants large, leaves broad, thick, somewhat twisted; heart compact, blanches readily. **Pkt. 10c.**

Green Curled, Green Ribbed. A variety with deeply cut leaf margins, but not curled as is Moss Curled. It is medium large in size and blanches well at the heart in late summer and fall. The mid-ribs or stems are pure green. **Pkt. 10c.**

Large Green Curled, Pink Ribbed (also known as Large Curled Pancalier). A late, coarsely toothed variety of good size, which forms a good, blanched heart in the late fall. The mid-rib or leaf stem is tinged with rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

KALE or BORECOLE

Dwarf Green Curled. Very hardy. Plants become 12 to 15 in. tall with 30 in. spread; compact. Leaves deep yellowish-green, large, finely curled and compact; plume-like. **Pkt. 10c.**

Jersey or Thousand Headed. Immensely productive sort much grown for chicken feed and for stock. Plants tall, sometimes attain height of 6 ft. or more; much branched and tree-like and bear an abundance or thick, smooth, deep green leaves. **Pkt. 10c.**

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Very hardy. Plants upright, 30 in. tall, with numerous large, deep yellowish-green, finely curled, compact plume-like leaves. Aside from habit, similar to Dwarf Green Curled. **Pkt. 10c.**

KOHL RABI

Early Purple Vienna. 60 days. Standard early sort. Plants small, leaves dark green with profuse purple staining. Bulbs flattened globe-shaped, best for use when 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, but become larger; exterior purple, but flesh white, mild, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early White Vienna (for forcing). Produces bulbs of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter 55 to 60 days after seed is sown out of doors. The standard sort for forcing and for home and market garden use. Plants very small, leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe-shape, pale green; used when of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, but grow much larger; interior white, mild crisp, and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

LEEK

Large Flag. Early. A popular gardener's variety, with long, thick, well-blanching stems. Leaves a trifle lighter green than those of Monstrous Carentan. Similar to London or American Flag. **Pkt. 10c.**

KNOX'S LETTUCE

The ground for lettuce should be prepared the same as celery, that is, trenches should be dug about 5 inches deep and 2 feet apart. If seed is used it should be drilled 1 inch deep along the edges and both sides of the trench. When the plants are about 1 inch high they should be thinned to 12 inches apart, and the plants that are pulled can be transplanted to other parts of the garden. When irrigating, run the water at the bottom of the trenches, let it stand and sub-irrigate. Do not under any circumstances allow the water to cover the plants, as it will cause Stem Rot.

Heading Varieties

Imperial No. 615. A recent development of the U. S. D. A., resistant to brown blight. Used principally in Imperial Valley for shipment during mid-winter, but used elsewhere on the Pacific Coast for heading during cool weather. Like other winter heading types, it grows very large and coarse in warm weather and tipburns easily. Plant rather large, spreading, light grayish green. Leaf quite smooth and fairly thick. Heads good size, well folded, and firm in cool weather. **Pkt. 10c.**

New York No. 515. Similar in habit and head formation to New York No. 12, but color is brighter green and the head somewhat better formed and smoother. Sure-heading and resists tipburn in warm weather as well as any firm heading lettuce. At present used principally for summer lettuce near Pacific Ocean on land not infected with brown blight, but with distinct promise in all sections of the country for spring head lettuce. Not well adapted to fall harvest due to tendency to bolt under unfavorable conditions. **Pkt. 10c.**

Imperial No. 847, b. s. The newest of the Imperial varieties resistant to brown blight. Crisp heading plants of medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. Heads rounds, well folded, firm with low seed stalk. **Pkt. 10c.**

California Cream Butter, b. s. 75 days. Popular over the entire country, particularly with market gardeners; especially valuable for cool season culture. Plant large with thick, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. Forms very large, globular head which is rich golden yellow inside, buttery and of best quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Great Lakes. 90 days. An outstanding all 'round crisp head of Iceberg type lettuce for all sections and all seasons. Especially valuable as a summer lettuce as it stands the heat and sun and is remarkably slow to throw seed stalks. Heads are small, flattened and oblong to triangular in shape. The leaves fold completely over the heads, which are solid even before they attain full size. Foliage is veined and a distinctive dark green. Average weight of heads, $\frac{7}{8}$ lb.; quality and texture are very good. **Pkt. 25c.**

New York Special No. 12. An early variety which does well in midsummer and is an even and well-bred selection. It is a trifle lighter in color than other strains of New York, but is popular with shippers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Loose Leaved Varieties

Chicken Lettuce. Very hardy, rapid growing, medium light green, non-heading butter type which produces flower stalks early and furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period of growth. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Curled Simpson, w. s. Early. Also well known as "White Seeded Simpson". Very hardy and dependable; particularly popular for home gardens. Plant large, compact; bright, light, lustrous green; leaves broad, frilled, firm, crisp, sweet and of good quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Grand Rapids, b. s. Very early. Hardy, disease resistant; the most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Plants large, upright, compact and handsome; bright, solid light green; leaves large, broad, margin much waved and frilled; very tender and sweet when grown under glass. **Pkt. 10c.**

Cos or Romaine Lettuce

White Paris Self-folding, w. s. 77 days. Most popular variety for the home and market garden; likewise the best for forcing. Plants medium large and upright; medium light green with firm, spoon formed straight edged outer leaves and upright, loaf-shaped, well folded firm head; 8 to 9 in. tall, which is whitish-green inside with heavy, white, brittle midribs; hard and crisp in texture but very sweet and considered by some the standard of excellence in lettuce. **Pkt. 10c.**

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE**One Ounce Will Plant 50 Hills****Ask for Quantity Price**

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety and richness of the soil. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill. Cover firmly with about 1 inch of fine soil. When plants begin to crowd and the danger from the striped beetle is over, thin out, leaving only the four strongest plants to the hill. Give shallow cultivation frequently, until runners grow to such an extent as to make this impracticable. The quality of melons is dependent largely upon weather conditions and the vigor of vines; unfavorable weather and unhealthy vines produce a poorly flavored fruit. To induce early fruiting, pinch the ends of laterals.

Cranshaw. If you really enjoy a good, mouth watering melon, plant this Cranshaw. It's a cross between the flavorful Persian and the meaty Casaba. Distinguished by its smooth skin, golden in color, its firm, thick salmon colored flesh, fine aroma and rich flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hale's Best. 86 days. The earliest shipping melon and most valuable recent contribution to the melon shipping industry. This is the variety so extensively planted in Southern California and other melon growing districts of the Southwest for early shipping. Of outstanding merit for home and market garden use. Fruits broad oval, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; ribbing indistinct; entirely covered with heavy netting. Flesh very thick; salmon-orange; of sweet aromatic flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hearts of Gold. 100 days. Standard shipping melon; very popular with market gardeners. Fruits $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long; almost round, with indistinct furrows, covered with grayish netting. Flesh very thick; deep salmon-orange; fine grained; sweet, juicy and of rich aromatic flavor. The same as Improved Hoodoo. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Perfecto. 90 days. Excellent shipping and market gardener's melon; immensely productive. Fruits $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, almost round; very uniform; solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh extremely thick, rich, deep salmon-orange; fine grained; juicy, sweet and of excellent aromatic flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Persian, Small. 115 days. Requires long season to attain perfection; widely grown for market in California. Fruits globular, 6 to 8 in. diameter; skin very dark green; netted. Flesh thick, bright orange, of distinct, delightful flavor when melons are fully ripe. **Pkt. 10c.**

Tip Top. 86 days. Very profitable and most popular melon for nearby markets. Fruits large, roundish to broad-oval; commonly $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; skin slate-green ripening to yellowish; furrowed, but sparsely netted. Flesh thick, salmon-yellow, very juicy, sweet and of good rich flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

New Mildew Resistant Cantaloupe No. 45. The melon is slightly oblong in shape and with a small showing of stripes at times. The net is very uniform and covers the entire fruit with the exception of the stripe which sometimes occurs. The flesh is of a deep, uniform orange with a comparatively small seed cavity as compared with some of the other Hales Best types. The melon has a particular advantage in the fact that it can be picked full slip and put on the market, or for eastern shipment it can be picked half slip. This assures a vine-ripened flavor which is a decided advantage. **Pkt. 10c.**

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. 92 days. Well known, widely cultivated shipping and market garden sort. Fruits small, oval, about 5 in. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; show no ribbing; entirely covered with uniform netting. Flesh thick, green, sweet, juicy and of good flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Casaba, Golden Beauty. Attain full size in 120 days; require semi-tropical conditions for best development. Extensively grown in California for local trade and long distance shipment. Fruits large, globular, 6 to 8 in. diameter; skin golden yellow, tough, wrinkled. Flesh very thick, white, juicy and sweet. Keeps well in storage. **Pkt. 10c.**

Honey Dew Green Flesh. 115 days. Grown extensively in the warmer melon growing sections for local markets and distant shipment. Fruits broad and oval, 7 to 8 in. long and 6 in. diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow; smooth with occasional net. Flesh thick, pale emerald green, sweet, juicy, with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage for considerable time. **Pkt. 10c.**

MUSTARD

Chinese. Very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad oval, thick; deeply savoyed and crumpled. **Pkt. 10c.**

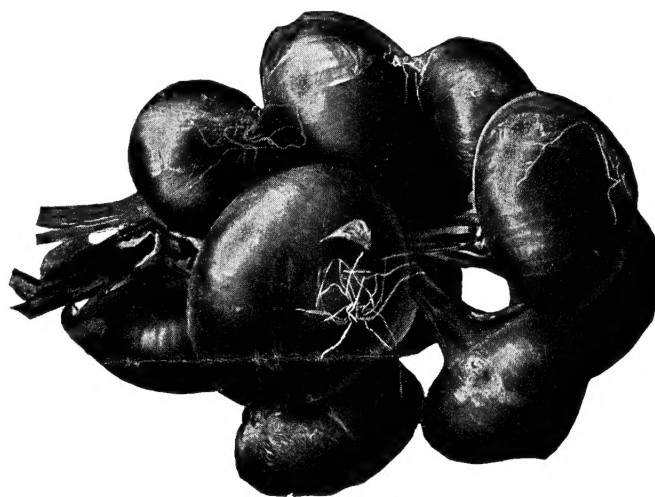
Fordhook Fancy (also known as Ostrich Plume). Vigorous, of comparatively upright habit; slow to produce seed stalks; leaves handsome, plume-like, bright green; seeds reddish-brown. **Pkt. 10c.**

Southern Giant Curled. Very hardy and the most popular for greens. Leaves large and wide, bright green and very curly on the edges. The plant, although slightly spreading, is quite upright in growth. **Pkt. 10c.**

OKRA or GUMBO

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod. Standard medium early sort for home, market and canning. Plants 4 to 5 ft. tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender; become 7 to 8 in. long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter; distinctly ribbed and tapered. **Pkt. 10c.**

White Velvet. Early. Plants 3 ft. tall; pods white, fleshy and tender, slender; become 6 to 7 in. long and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter; tapered, smooth, not ribbed. **Pkt. 10c.**

**ONION**

Onions are extremely hardy and will grow in any soil. No special knowledge or care is required, providing the soil is kept loose, and naturally onions, like anything else, will do better in good rich soil, well drained. For extra early onions the seed should be sown in beds from August 1st to October 1st. Transplant when they are as large as lead pencils, 5 inches apart during December and January, as the plants will be large enough by that time.

California Early Red is the earliest onion, maturing in May; the yellow, white and brown in June, and the Italian Red in July. A large percentage of the onions are grown along the rivers on bottom land and the seed is sown in December and January, drilled in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and later thinned to about 4 inches apart. About 4 pounds of seed are required to plant one acre. This crop matures during August and September. The brown and yellow varieties are the ones most extensively planted. If mildew should attack onions, dusting with sulphur will prevent it if applied in time.

Australian Brown. Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality; splendid for sets. Bulbs flat but rather deep in shape; skin thick and chestnut brown; flavor strong and flesh cooks dark. **Pkt. 10c.**

Prizetaker. (Same as Mammoth Yellow Spanish or Valencia.) The most widely grown of the sweet Spanish class. Enormously productive, widely grown for shipping. Bulbs large globular; skin thin, glossy and of a lighter shade of yellow than Ohio and Southport Yellow Globes; flesh coarse but mild and sweet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Red Wethersfield. Standard late variety of splendid keeping quality; excellent for sets and for mature bulbs. Bulbs large, flat but rather deep; skin deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint pink flush; flavor strong. **Pkt. 10c.**

Southport Red Globe. Standard late variety used in large quantities in some markets; splendid keeper. Bulbs large, globe-shaped; skin thick, very deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint tinge of pink; flavor strong. **Pkt. 10c.**

Southport White Globe. Standard late variety of highest quality. Bulbs medium large, globular, firm; skin clear white; flesh clear white and fairly mild; keeps well but not so long as the standard colored globes. **Pkt. 10c.**

Southport Yellow Globe. Standard late variety of splendid keeping quality. Bulbs large, globular; skin deep orange-yellow; flesh fine grained; fairly strong. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain). The best of the very large, mild varieties, and while one of the original Spanish types, is a better keeper, having been selected for keeping qualities. It is deep amber-orange in color, with a small neck, and is globular. **Pkt. 10c.**

White Portugal (American Silverskin). Most widely used white onion for sets, pickling onions, mature bulbs and for bunching onions from seed. Bulbs of medium size, flat but fairly deep; pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A splendid keeper. **Pkt. 10c.**

Yellow Globe Danvers. Very popular and somewhat earlier than Ohio and Southport Yellow Globes. Bulbs medium large, globe-shaped, pure yellow; flesh white with faint tinge of yellow; firm and hard. **Pkt. 10c.**

Stockton Red. A very early onion. The seed is planted in August and transplanted in November and December. The onion will be ripe in June. Very mild. **Pkt. 10c.**

Stockton Yellow Half Globe. The earliest yellow onion. Seed should be sown in open beds in August and transplanted in November. Onions will be ripe in June and July. Our strain is the pure local Stockton Yellow, and is not produced outside of San Joaquin Valley. **Pkt. 10c.**

PARSLEY

Double Curled. Very handsome; rich, deep with finely curled leaves. **Pkt. 10c.**

Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled). Plant very compact, leaves very dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Aside from its value for flavoring and garnishing, the plant is decorative. **Pkt. 10c.**

Plain or Single. The standard variety of plain leaved parsley. Leaves dark green, deeply cut but not curled. **Pkt. 10c.**

PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row.

Use a deep, rich sandy soil, although any deep, mellow, moderately rich soil will produce good roots. Sow as early in spring as possible in rows which are 1½ feet apart, covering firmly with ½ inch of fine soil. When plants are well up, thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Parsnip seed is slow to germinate; sowing should be made early and soil pressed down firmly over seeds.

Hollow crown, Thick Shoulder. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3 in. thick at shoulder; tapered smooth. **Pkt. 10c.**

Short, Thick. Roots short and thick, about 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, and only 6 or 8 inches long at thickened part. Tops only about half the size of Hollow Crown. Roots full crowned and rounded on top; neck small. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown. Tender, sweet, easy to pull. Delicate flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

KNOX'S IMPROVED PEAS

Write for prices in large quantities.

One pound will show 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops. Plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart.

American Wonder. 59 days. Very important early dwarf variety for the home garden; the same as Nott's Excelsior. Vines 12 to 14 in. high; dark green; very productive. Pods medium green, 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, plump, straight, blunt ended; seeds medium small, squarish, wrinkled green; interior green. **Pkt. 10c.**

Laxton's Progress. 60 days. Splendid variety for home, market garden and shipping. Vine dwarf, 20 in. tall, dark green, prolific.

Pods, handsome, dark green, very large for dwarf variety; fully 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, tapered at end. Seeds large, wrinkled,

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy 70 to 75 days. Very satisfactory for home, market garden and shipping. Vines 24 in. tall, thrifty; deep green. Pods deep green, 4¼ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, tapered at end. Seeds large, wrinkled, green. This is a splendid uniform stock recently developed by us. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Stratagem. 78 days. Splendid home and market garden variety. Vines 30 in. tall, dark green. Pods dark green, 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, straight, tapered at end. Seeds large, squarish, wrinkled, green; interior green. **Pkt. 10c.**

Melting Sugar (Edible Pod). Edible pods, 72 days. The best flat podded edible pod variety for home and market garden. Vines 4½ ft. tall, light green. Pods 4¼ in. long, ¾ in. wide, flat, straight, tapered at end; fleshy, stringless, brittle, free of parchment, of splendid quality; used in the manner of snap beans. Seeds medium large, round, smooth, creamy white; interior yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

PEPPER

Anaheim (Hot). Late; particularly adapted to culture in the South. Popular in home and market gardens and grown on commercial scale for drying and canning. Fruits 6 to 8 in. long, about an inch through, tapered; deep green becoming rich scarlet; mildly pungent. **Pkt. 10c.**

California Wonder (Sweet). 72 days; large, green fruits available practically as early as Ruby King. This is the standard of excellence in sweet peppers; much used, particularly by market growers and shippers. Plant thrifty, upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruits handsome, very large, very smooth and regular; commonly 4½ in. long and 3½ to 4 in. through; deep green, becoming bright crimson; flesh extremely thick and firm, sweet throughout and of distinct flavor. Our stock is in a class by itself and definitely superior to that from other sources. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hungarian Yellow Wax (Hot). 60 days. Very early. Very desirable for home, market garden and canning. Plants small, heavily productive. Fruits 6 to 7 in. long, 2 in. thick, tapered, smooth, waxy light yellow, becoming bright red; flesh thick and pungent. **Pkt. 10c.**

Long Red Cayenne (Hot). 70 days. A leading sort for use in pickles, for canning and for drying. Plants large, very prolific. Fruits 5 in. long, ½ in. through, tapered; deep green, becoming bright red; very pungent. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pimiento (Sweet). 72 days. Standard variety for home and market garden, grown on large scale for canning whole. Plants large, upright, heavily productive. Fruits very smooth, regular heart-shaped, commonly about 3 in. long (easily cored for canning); deep green, becoming deep red; flesh very thick, sweet and of splendid flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Little Marvel. 62 to 64 days. Unsurpassed in quality and productiveness; particularly valuable for the home garden. Vines 18 to 20 in. tall, dark green; very thrifty, very prolific. Pods dark green, 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, distinctly wrinkled, green. **Pkt. 10c.**

Alderman. 75 days. Splendid dark podded variety for home, market garden and shipping. Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall, dark green. Pods dark green, 4½ to 5½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, straight, tapered at tip. Seeds large, wrinkled, pear-shaped, green. More desirable than Duke of Albany and Admiral Beatty. **Pkt. 10c.**

Telephone. 73 days. One of the best home and market garden sort; sometimes used for canning. Vines 4 to 4½ ft. tall, medium green. Pods borne singly, rich medium green, 4¼ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, straight, tapered at end. Dry seeds large, pear shaped, wrinkled, green; interior green. **Pkt. 10c.**

greenish gray; rind thin, brittle; flesh thick, light orange, fine grained, of sweet, rich flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

KNOX'S PUMPKINS

Pumpkins are frequently planted in connection with a crop of field corn, and if you grow corn you may just as well grow pumpkins. They will grow best in soil kept moist by the dry farming method, as too much moisture will kill them. Plant the seed in open ground after the danger of frost is over, in hills 8 feet apart each way; drop from 8 to 10 seeds per hill and when the plants are about 5 inches high and danger of insect pests is past, thin to 3 or 4 of the healthiest plants. If irrigation is needed, run the water in ditches about 18 inches from the hill. About 3 pounds of seed will plant one acre.

California Field. Largely used for stock feeding. Fruits very large, somewhat variable in form and color. **Pkt. 10c.**

Green Striped Cushaw. Widely used for stock feeding. Fruits large, commonly become 18 to 20 in. long and weigh 12 lbs.; solid thick crookneck and round blossom end; smooth, white with green stripes and veining; shell thin; flesh thick, coarse, cream color. **Pkt. 10c.**

Large Yellow or Connecticut Field. The standard field pumpkin, grown for pies, canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, commonly 10 in. long, 12 in. diameter and weigh 20 lbs., sometimes much larger; skin smooth, deep orange-yellow; shell thin, hard; flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sugar or New England Pie. The earliest and best for pies; much grown in home and market gardens and for shipping. Fruits commonly 6 in. long and 8 to 9 in. diameter; flattened; furrowed; skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard; flesh thick, orange yellow, of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 lbs. per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure, is best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August.

Crimson Giant. 29 days. Superior home and market garden sort. Tops medium small. Roots spherical to slightly top-shaped; deep crimson; the largest of the early turnip rooted radishes; commonly attain diameter of 1½ in. before becoming pithy; of unexcelled quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top). 23 days. Our strain of this standard very early sort is superior and is equally valuable for out of door culture and for forcing. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated globe (so-called "broad-oval" shape), 1¼ in. long when ideal for use; with slender, well-defined tap root; uniform rich, bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

French Breakfast. 25 days. Standard home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender, well-defined tap root; about 1½ in. long and ¾ in. through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Iceberg. 27 days. Decidedly the best early white variety and considered by many the standard of excellence in radish. Particularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout; brittle as ice; of splendid quality until 5 or 6 in. long and ½ in. thick or larger; mild and of splendid flavor. Superior to Lady Finger or White Vienna. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. 25 days. Handsome, popular variety of outstanding quality; much used in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots deep turnip shape, almost globular, with slender tap root; bright scarlet (rosy carmine) with well defined white area about the tip; remain crisp and of splendid quality until 1¼ in. diameter or greater. **Pkt. 10c.**

Long Scarlet. 27 days. Standard home and market garden sort. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; become 4 to 5 in. long and ¾ in. thick at shoulder; bright carmine-red. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlet Turnip. 25 days. Standard early sort for forcing and out of door culture. Tops small. Roots deep turnip-shaped, almost round, with fine tap root; ideal for use when 1 in. diameter; scarlet-red; mild and crisp. **Pkt. 10c.**

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The standard variety for home, market garden and shipping. Produces uniform, long tapered white roots. **Pkt. 10c.**

KNOX'S SPINACH

This plant will grow in any ordinary soil, but responds well to fertility. Sow early in the spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. For early use sow light covering of leaves or straw. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

Amsterdam Giant Prickly Winter. The leading variety in the prickly seeded varieties of Spinach, being used by both the canners and the market gardeners. Plant is vigorous, leaves large, thick and of finest quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale. (Round seeded.) 40 days. The standard very early sort for home and market garden. Plants



upright and compact, attain height of 10 to 12 in. and spread of 12 to 15 in. Leaves large, blistered and crumpled; rich, deep, glossy green; of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

KNOX'S SQUASH

Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growing of the squash. The seed should not be sown in the spring until danger from frost is past and the ground is warm. Plant in hills (about 8 to 10 seeds to a hill) the early sorts 4 to 6 feet apart, the late varieties 8 to 12 feet. Thin out to three plants in the hill. Keep the earth about the plants loose and free from weeds. One ounce for 25 hills, 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Early White Bush Scallop. Standard summer scallop squash for home and market garden. Fruits uniform, round, attain 9 in. diameter, flattened, with scalloped margins; smooth; white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early White Bush Scallop (Green Tinged). A valuable White Bush selection which is rapidly gaining popularity on the West Coast. Fruits of convenient size for shipping; color greenish white when young; pure white when fully matured. **Pkt. 10c.**

Giant Summer Straightneck. Particularly valuable for shipping because the straight fruits are more readily packed than the crookneck type with less waste of shipping space. Fruits handsome, deep orange with moderate shallow warting; straight, become 16 to 20 in. long and 4 in. through, but are usable much smaller. **Pkt. 10c.**

Black Zucchini. Similar to the Italian but has dark even green skin. **Pkt. 10c.**

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Very popular for home, market garden and shipping. Very prolific. Fruits become 12 to 14 in. long and 3½ in. through; neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow, moderately warted. **Pkt. 10c.**

Italian Marrow, Zucchini. Fruits straight, almost cylindrical; become about 18 in. long and 4 in. in diameter, deep green with grayish-green mottling. **Pkt. 10c.**

"Top of the Market" SQUASH

This new Summer Squash deserves a place in every garden. It is truly a Squash worthy of the name, "Top of the Market". It has a distinct and pleasant flavor heretofore unknown in Summer Squashes. It is a cross between Early White Bush Scallop and Table Queen, retaining all the merits of the White Bush Scallop in that it is just as prolific, though a few days earlier. This is the first time in which the sweetness and keeping qualities of the Table Queen has been bred into a summer squash. **Pkt. 10c.**

Banana. Standard home and market garden sort. Fruits cylindrical, commonly 20 to 24 in. long and 6 in. through; smooth, cream; interior yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hubbard. The standard winter squash for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits medium large; commonly 9 to 10 in. through; globular, dark bronze green, moderately warted; rind very hard and strong; flesh very thick, deep orange yellow, fine grained and dry; of splendid quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Table Queen or Des Moines. Very early; extremely prolific; one of the most popular for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits pointed acorn shape; 5½ in. long and 4 in. through; uniformly ridged; skin smooth, dark green; shell thin; flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. **Pkt. 10c.**

TOMATOES

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in January. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant to 4 inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, 6 feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2000 plants.

According to our standard of description, those varieties which are described as producing fruits of medium size yield fruits that average 4.5 ounces to 5.4 ounces, according to the variety; those which are said to produce fruits of medium large size, yield fruits which average 5.5 to 6 ounces; and those varieties described as large fruited, yield fruits that average 6.1 to 7.2 ounces, according to the variety. Ponderosa and Ox Heart, with extremely large fruits, are in a class by themselves, and the Cherry, Pear, Plum and Husk tomatoes bear comparatively extremely small fruits.

San Marzano (Italian Pear)

Widely used by canners for making paste. Thousands of acres of this variety were grown in San Joaquin Valley last season. It is a tremendous yielder. The fruits are oblong or pear shaped, from 3 to 4 inches in length, bright scarlet. Recommended for canning for paste and pickles. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)

Seventy-five days. Very promising, heavily productive, wilt-resistant, introduction of superior merit for home and market garden, shipping and canning. Fruits large, globe-shaped, scarlet and well colored about the stem end; flesh firm and of fine quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Santa Clara Canner. A large, thick, flat, reasonably smooth canning type tomato. Fruits are deep scarlet, and vine growth heavy with good wilt resistance. This variety is adapted for canning only and is not suitable for shipment to market. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 133-6. A smooth, nearly globular tomato, larger than any other perfectly smooth tomato. It has thick skin and good texture and was primarily developed for green shipment to Eastern markets. It has also been used to some extent by canners as a juice tomato, but the yield is not usually as heavy as Santa Clara Canner. Fruits are deep scarlet and good size. **Pkt. 10c.**

Special Early No. 498. Is a first early, scarlet-fruited variety. The fruits are good size, smooth and deep from stem to blossom. It is undoubtedly one of the best early shipping varieties and is used very extensively in the Merced and Fresno sections. **Pkt. 10c.**

Stone (Norton Wilt Resistant). 85 days. Particularly valuable for the market gardener, trucker and canner. Heavily productive. Fruits uniform bright deep scarlet; large and flat, but deep, smooth and solid. **Pkt. 10c.**

Marglobe. 75 to 78 days. We offer the most superb strain of this splendid type in point of earliness, uniformity, and general desirability; particularly valuable for shipping; definite disease resistance recommends this variety for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nailhead Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive, of long bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality. **Pkt. 10c.**

Ponderosa (also known as Beefsteak). 85 days. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, commonly 9 to 12 ozs. each; deep but flat; very fleshy with few seeds; of very mild flavor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Earliana. 64 to 66 days. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Our strain is definitely superior in earliness and quality. Fruits medium size; flattened globe shape; deep scarlet red firm and smooth. **Pkt. 10c.**

RUTABAGA

American Purple or Improved Long Island. Standard variety widely grown for market and for storage and car-lot shipment. Tops comparatively small and neck short. Roots large, spherical; deep purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; tap root small; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, mild and sweet. **Pkt. 10c.**

TURNIPS

Two pounds per acre in drills, 3 pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in highly enriched, sandy or light loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in January, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out nearly 6 to 8 inches in the row. For last planting or main crop, sow in July and August.

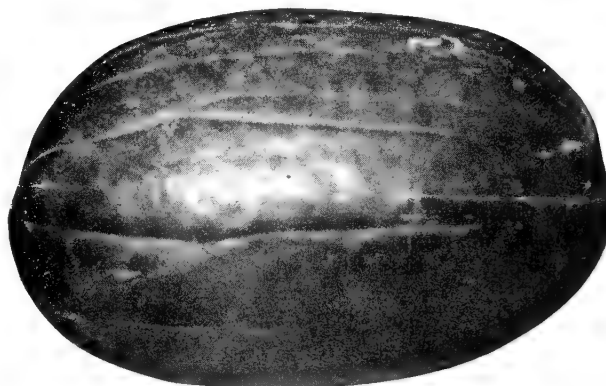
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved. Table size, 45 days. Important home and market garden sort. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat, become 5 in. diameter and half as thick; entirely white; flesh fine grained and mild. **Pkt. 10c.**

Purple Top White Globe. Table size, 55 days; full size 70 days. The standard home, market garden and shipping sort for table use and splendid for field culture. Tops medium large, compact, strap leaved. Roots globular, smooth, bright, purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 in. diameter; flesh white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. **Pkt. 10c.**

Seven Top, or Turnip Greens. Standard extremely hardy foliage turnip for table and forage use. Root woody and inedible; crown sends up numerous leafy shoots which are excellent for greens and for stock to graze on. **Pkt. 10c.**

Snowball. A very attractive medium size turnip of outstanding quality. Roots round, clear white both interior and exterior. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Table size, 40 days. **Pkt. 10c.**

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball. Table size, 60 days. Splendid for table use. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 in. diameter; skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. **Pkt. 10c.**



WATERMELON

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun is the best for watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. To get good, strong vines early in the season, form large, well-drained hills of earth, made very rich, about 8 feet apart. In these plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, dropping 6 seeds in the hill. Protect the young plants from insects. One ounce to 30 hills, 2 lbs. to the acre. When the plants are about 4 inches high thin out, leaving only four of the strongest plants to each hill.

Angeleno. Medium early. Very popular home and market garden sort in California. Fruits medium to large; round, with blocky ends; very dark green; with strong rind; stand shipping well; flesh bright red, firm, of splendid quality; seeds black. **Pkt. 10c.**

Chilian. Medium early. Splendid home and market garden variety; very popular on the Pacific Coast. Fruits medium small, round, medium green with dark stripes; flesh bright red, of splendid quality; seeds black. There is a white seeded strain which is very similar. **Pkt. 10c.**

Florida Favorite. Medium early. Standard home, market garden and shipping sort in the South. Fruits large, uniform, oblong; light green with dark striping; rind tough; flesh bright red, of high quality; seeds white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Georgia Rattlesnake (Gypsy). Main crop. Standard home and market garden sort in the South; extensively grown for shipment. Fruits large, long, cylindrical, light green alternating with narrow, very dark green stripes; rind very tough; flesh rich scarlet red, of high quality; seeds clouded white with brownish marking. **Pkt. 10c.**

Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo. Early. The most popular home garden sort; because of the thin, brittle rind it is not suitable

for shipping. Fruits large, oblong, very dark green; flesh bright red, crisp, exceedingly sweet; seeds white. Very similar to Halbert Honey. **Pkt. 10c.**

Klondike. Early. Unsurpassed in quality. Widely used in home and market gardens in California and increasingly in demand for shipping. Fruits oblong, with shallow ribs; pure green; flesh bright red, very sweet; seeds very small. **Pkt. 10c.**

Striped Klondike. The new Klondike that created such a sensation last year. Has all the excellent qualities of the old Klondike plus many new ones. A tougher rind, does not sunburn, better shipper, no white streaks in the heart. It brought a premium wherever offered last year. **Pkt. 10c.**

Tom Watson. Main crop. The most widely grown melon for shipping; also splendid and popular for home and market garden use. Fruits very large, oblong, cylindrical, symmetrical; dark green with fine veinings of very dark green; rind very tough; flesh bright, deep red, crisp and sweet; seeds brownish. **Pkt. 10c.**

COLLARDS

Georgia, Southern or Creole. Non-heading form of the cabbage family very generally grown for greens in home and market gardens in the South. Plant 2 to 3 feet tall, erect, spreading, and with numerous large leaves; forms at the top a loose cluster or head of tender leaves. **Pkt. 10c.**

CHERVIL

Curled. Similar to parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright, rich green; finely divided and curled; pungent, aromatic; used for garnishing and flavoring. **Pkt. 10c.**

CHIVES

Allium Schoenoprasum. Small perennial of the onion family; readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative. **Pkt. 10c.**

FENNEL

Florence. (Sweet Anise). Grown in home and market gardens. Plant 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Chiefly grown for the bulb-like structure formed by the enveloping thickened bases of the stalks of the lower leaves. This is aromatic and of a delicate sweet flavor. Sweet Fennel is quite different and forms no "bulbs." **Pkt. 10c.**

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*). Annual, 12 to 18 in. tall; chiefly grown for aromatic seeds used in flavoring. (Not the same as Florence Fennel, which is sometimes called Sweet Anise.) **Pkt. 10c.**

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*). Annual, 20 to 24 in. tall; entire plant has somewhat spicy aroma; used for seasoning; oil used in perfumes. **Pkt. 10c.**

Borage. (*Borago officinalis*). Coarse, hairy annual 2 feet tall; large, thick leaves used as pot herb and for flavoring; blue flowers highly decorative and used for garnishing; good bee plant. **Pkt. 10c.**

Caraway (*Carnum carui*). Biennial; produces rosette of leaves similar to carrot first year, and branched flowering stems 24 in. tall the second year; grown chiefly for aromatic seeds and volatile oil. **Pkt. 10c.**

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*). Annual, 15 in. tall; grown for seeds which are used in medicine and by bakers and confectioners for flavoring. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dill, Mammoth (*Anethum graveolens*). Annual, about 2 ft. tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; chiefly grown for seed clusters, used in making dill pickles. **Pkt. 10c.**

Fennel, Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*). Perennial usually treated as annual; 3 to 4 ft. tall; of aromatic odor and sweet pungent flavor; seeds used for flavoring confections and medicines; differs from Florence Fennel in not having swollen leaf bases. **Pkt. 10c.**

Lavender (*Lavandula spica*). Half hardy perennial, 2 to 2½ ft. tall, of a delicate aromatic odor; flower stalks dried and used in perfume and to scent linens in the home. **Pkt. 10c.**

Marjoram, Sweet. (*Origanum marjorana*). Tender, bushy perennial, 12 in. high, of aromatic odor and pungent flavor; chiefly grown for tender young leaves, used in seasoning. **Pkt. 10c.**

Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*). Hardy perennial, 2 ft. tall, or fragrant odor and warm, bitter flavor; leaves used in seasoning and extracted oil used in perfumery. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sage, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*). Hardy, spreading perennial; 12 to 15 in. tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; the most commonly used of all the herbs for seasoning. **Pkt. 10c.**

Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*). Annual about 15 in. tall; entire plant aromatic; very popular for seasoning. **Pkt. 10c.**

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). Hardy perennial; about 10 in. tall; of strong agreeable aromatic odor and pungent flavor; used in medicine and for seasoning culinary preparations. **Pkt. 10c.**

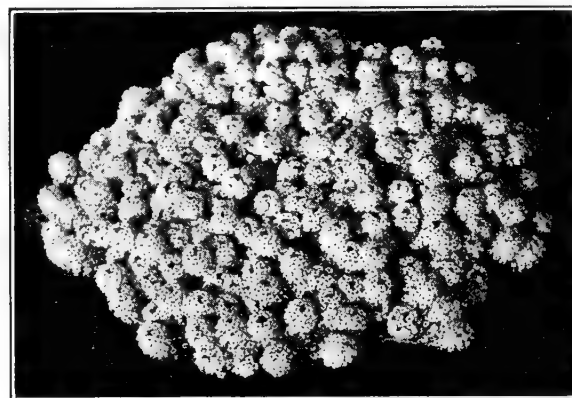
Ask for prices on Onion Sets and Seed Potatoes.

AGERATUM (a)

Popular annual plants producing fluffy blue flowers all summer. The dwarf stature and compact habit permits its use as an edging plant or in the rockery where it will flourish in any soil. Sun or partial shade.

Midget Blue. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1940. A very fine dwarf (2 to 3 inches high) Ageratum with delicate foliage, which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue Flowers. **Pkt. 15c.**

Blue Ball. Compact round plants, 6 inches tall, hidden by a mass of pure blue flowers. Fine for dwarf beds and edging. **Pkt. 10c.**



ALYSSUM, Madwort

One of the most popular garden flowers, remaining in bloom the entire season; suitable for beds and edging in summer, or for growing in pots and boxes for winter blooming.

Carpet of snow (ra). White flowers on plants only 3 inches tall. Rapidly becoming a favorite variety. **Pkt. 10c.**

Saxatile Compactum. Perennial. Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in early spring. Height 12 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

Violet Queen. (a) Dwarf, compact plants of small, sweetly scented flowers of a very rich deep shade of violet. Neat in habit and free flowering. Violet Queen will unquestionably be one of the leading varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**

ANCHUSA, Summer Forget-Me-Not (a)

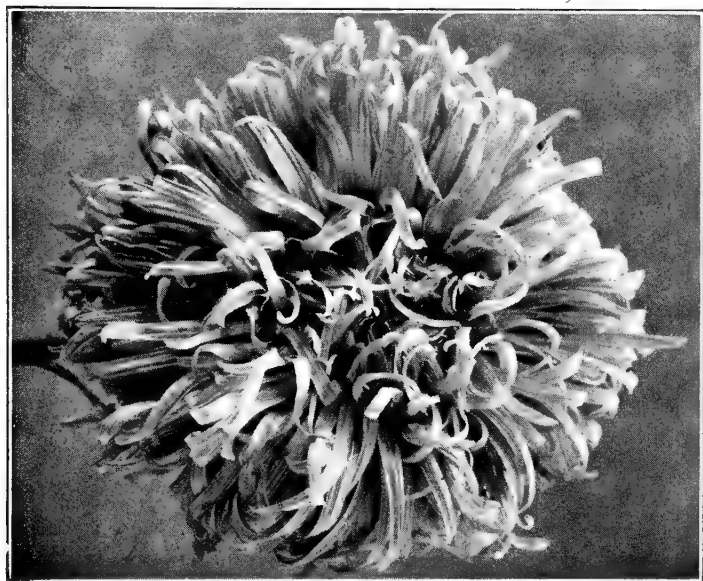
A free-flowering class, producing its charming Forget-Me-Not-like blooms in graceful sprays from early summer until late fall.

Blue Bird. Deep blue flowers on plants 18 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c.**

ANTIRRHINUM (See Snapdragon)

ARCTOTIS HYBRIDS AUTUMN SHADE (a)

A gay and cheerful member of the daisy family. Dozens of blossoms open at a time, commencing to bloom in early spring. Many shades of red, orange, yellow, typical autumn tones. Foliage is a soft gray green with slender wavy edged leaves. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**



ASTER (a)

We can imagine no other flower which combines so much beauty with grace and usefulness and with which more brilliant effects can be achieved. From July until September this flower reigns supreme in the garden, not equalled by any other. For these obvious reasons we give a great deal of attention to these flowers, and are in a position to offer our patrons remarkably fine strains, producing perfect flowers of great beauty. To do well, Asters require a well pulverized soil, always kept open by continuous cultivation. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

IMPROVED CREGO WILT RESISTANT. The large shaggy flowers with long curled petals are not unlike the ostrich feather for which they are commonly named. The plants are strong, heavily branched and grow about 2½ feet in height. **Crego's Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. This Aster bids fair to become a universal favorite. Characterized by the well-known Crego type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's long, non-lateral, branching stems, the California Giants, double type Aster, stands at the head of the list. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

Aster, Super Giant El Monte. Deep glowing crimson, composed of abundant quantities of daintily interlaced plume-like petals. Pkt. 10c.

Aster, Super Giant Los Angeles. The flowers are fully double, 6 to 8 inches across, graceful and delicately interlaced. Long, stiff stems, bearing the large shell pink flowers smartly upright. Pkt. 10c.

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Anne. The blooms have a full crested center surrounded by several rows of strong guard petals of the well known Peach Blossom shade, opening delicate pink and turning rose pink as the flower matures. Pkt. 10c.

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Bonnie. A very beautiful soft salmon rose shade with the center rich gold while opening. The large blooms are freely produced on long stemmed plants which remain in good condition for two weeks or more. Pkt. 10c.

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Marsha. A strong vibrant cinnabar scarlet. This color boldly contrasts with the rich gold center of the young flowers. Three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Free blooming. Pkt. 10c.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Wilt-Resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust; flowers large, double and fine form, blooming in early September. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

SUNSHINE ASTERS. These are the aristocrats of the Aster family. The flowers are 4 to 5 inches across, being a single row of loosely placed outer petals, enhanced by a cushion center of tiny quills in contrasting colors. **Mixture** 10c.

BABY'S BREATH, Gypsophila

Pretty, free-flowering annuals and perennials. Their misty white panicles are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Elegans Grandiflora. (a) London Market Improved. An improved annual strain with single large pure white flowers. Sow at intervals for a supply of flowers throughout the summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Paniculata White. (p) Hardy perennial with sprays of tiny rose-shaped blossoms. If cut before the flowers are fully opened, sprays can be used in winter bouquets. Height, 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Double White. (p) Each flower double, pure white. Excellent for dry bouquets if cut and treated like the single variety. Good cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER

Centaurea

Particularly well adapted for border plantings. The types cultivated for their flowers have a bulging calyx from which many finely cut petals expand. Easy culture from seed.

Cornflower, Jubilee Gem. Silver Medal, All America Selections, 1937. A dwarf variety of Cornflower making a compact plant literally covered with flowers. About 12 inches in height. Easy to grow. Admirable as a border plant. A fine cut flower. It may be sown outside in the autumn for spring flowering, or in the spring for summer flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Cyanus Double. (a) (Bachelor Button). This superb class of Cornflowers produces handsome, large double blooms, effective out-of-doors and in bouquets. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Blue Boy, Pkt. 10c. **Rose,** Pkt. 10c. **Mixed,** Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM, Lady Slipper (a)

An old and popular garden flower of easy culture. Gorgeous masses of brilliant colored double flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Height, 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, Thunbergia (ac)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climber, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively for hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes. Height, 4 feet.

Alata. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BEAN (a)

A rapid climber, flowering profusely; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Edible as well as ornamental.

Scarlet Runner. Pkt. 10c.

BLUE FERN FLOWER, Nierembergia

Purple Robe. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1942. Very dwarf, cushion-like plant, surmounted with flowers of deep or violet-blue. It stays in bloom over a long period and with a colorful blanket of bloom. A grand border and edging subject; about six inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER, Schizanthus (a)

One of our finest hardy annuals. Of easy culture in any good garden soil. Showy flowers of various colors, closely resembling some species of Orchids. Also useful as pot plants for late winter and spring; for this purpose sow in autumn.

Waller Franklin Strain. Giant flowering hybrids, an extra select large flowered compact hothouse strain containing a perfect blend of many colors. Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA, Pot Marigold

Blooms freely in early summer and continues into the fall. Even though this plant prefers a sunny location and rather dry soil, it does well under widely different conditions, requiring little care to grow to perfection. 18 to 24 inches in height.

Campfire Improved. A very deep strong orange with distinct scarlet sheen on upper side of each petal. Blooms flat across top and measure 4 inches in diameter. Plants are strong growing and even in habit. Exceptionally long heavy cutting stems in generous quantity on each plant. Pkt. 10c.

New Sunshine Calendula, Chrysanth. Gold Medal Winner, All-America Selections, 1934. A clear, buttercup yellow in color

with loosely arranged petals, incurved at center and reflexed at edges. Flowers mounted on strong, wiry stems a foot in length; excellent for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Orange King. Very large, deep orange-red with dark center. **Pkt. 10c.**

Radio. Flowers hemispherical in shape with bristling quilled petals, rich glowing orange. Graceful and attractive. **Pkt. 10c.**

Double Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CALLIOPSIS, Tickseed (a)

Very showy and splendid subjects for garden decoration as well as for cutting. Sow seed where intended to bloom in early spring; thin out to 6 inches apart. Cut flowers as soon as they open, as this prolongs the blooming season until autumn. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Golden Crown. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1938. An enlarged Drummondii. A rich orange-yellow or gold with maroon center. Of pleasing fragrance. Makes a good cut flower with 12-inch wiry stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

Tall Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CANDYTUFT (a)

Valuable for masses and edging, and considered indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in April flowers in June; successive sowing should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow, blooming profusely. Height, 1 foot.

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered. Very fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Umbellata. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CANTERBURY BELLS, Campanula

Calycanthemum (b) (Cup and Saucers). Perhaps the most beautiful type; distinct in form, with large bell or cup-shaped flowers surrounded at the base by a large calyx of similar color, the whole resembling a cup and saucer. In separate colors—pink, blue, white and purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARDINAL CLIMBER (ac)

Graceful climber with cardinal-scarlet blooms 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Rich, glossy, dark green foliage. Grows 15 feet tall and is in bloom all summer.

Ipomoea Cardinalis. **Pkt. 25c.**

CARNATION, Dianthus Caryophyllus (p)

Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance, the richly hued Carnation. The plants are branching but compact, and the handsome blossoms are produced on blue green stems that are stiff but slender. The double flowers with their thick waxy petals are spicily scented.

Chabaud Giant. 18 inches. This variety blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the summer. The plants, robust and erect, supply handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. Pink, White, Red and Yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

CASTOR BEAN, Ricinus (a)

Magnificent, tall, large leaved plants of tropical appearance, succeeding in a warm, sunny location. Beautiful for large foliage groups and background. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Mixed Varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**

CLARKIA (a)

An annual flowering in July, which should be far more widely grown. It is of easy cultivation, graceful in habit of growth, and lends itself as well to bedding as for cutting. Flowers in long racemes which open in water when cut.

Elegans. Double. Choice mixed. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

CLEOME, PINK QUEEN

Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1942

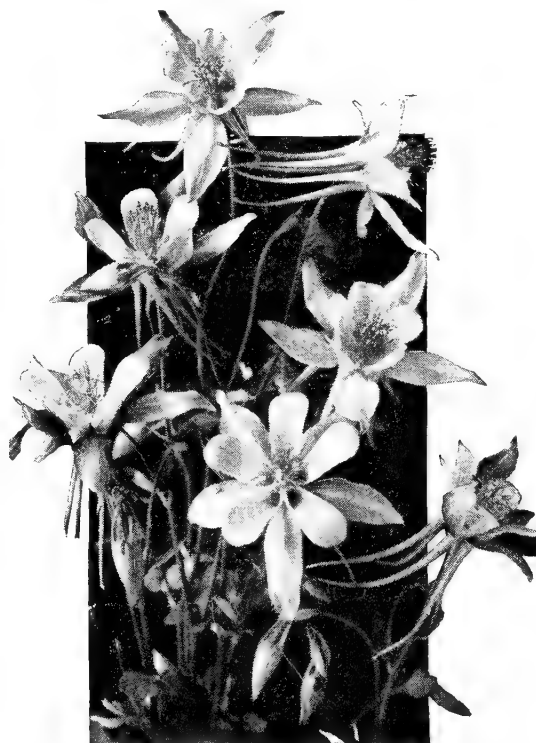
A tall and attractive border plant with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink without a trace of blue or magenta. It is never out of bloom. A grand flower, well branched, airy foliage. Reaches over four feet. **Pkt. 25c.**

COCKSCOMB, Celosia (a)

Very attractive and showy, somewhat tender annual, producing massive heads in rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Should be started in hotbeds and transplanted to rich soil after warm weather comes. Set plants a foot or more apart.

Cristata. Choice mixed; height, 9 to 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

Plumosa (Improved Feather Type). Choice mixed; height, 8 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**



COLUMBINE, Aquilegia (p)

These are among the most beautiful of spring and early summer flowers; very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and groups among shrubbery. Graceful spurred flowers on stems 2 feet or more above the fern-like foliage.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. One of the finest tall strains ever developed, long-spurred, large flowers, in a splendid mixture of colors.

Blue. **Pkt. 15c.**

Mixture. **Pkt. 15c.**

CORAL BELLS, Heuchera (p)

A low growing hardy perennial plant with heart shaped leaves, which form a low clump 6 to 8 inches high and bearing during summer, loose graceful sprays of red flowers in great profusion.

Spitfire. Large, rich scarlet. **Pkt. 35c.**

COREOPSIS (p)

One of our most popular perennials; the attractive flowers are borne in great profusion and are excellent for cutting. Height, 3 feet.

Grandiflora Double Sunburst. Much of the beauty of early summer gardens is due to the brilliant golden yellow of Coreopsis plantings. The double flowers are large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, deep golden yellow, and are excellent for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Fine keepers; plants are easy to grow. **Pkt. 15c.**

COSMOS (a)

No garden is complete without Cosmos. These old favorites supply a gorgeous, colorful effect during late summer and fall. Fine for cutting as the flowers last well in water.

SENSATION COSMOS

Dazzler. A new shade has been added to the popular Sensation type of Cosmos. Dazzler is a luscious shade of rich deep velvety maroon. The flowers are immense, four inches across, with broad heavy fluted petals. Excellent for cutting. Plants are sturdy and stand erect. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pinkie. The finest new development in Cosmos. Flowers very large, as much as 5 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals, slightly overlapped. Ideal for cut flowers. Sturdy plants 3 to 4 feet high, producing flowers 8 to 10 weeks from seed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Purity. Purity is the glistening white Cosmos in the Sensation type as Pinkie is the delightful rose pink shade. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sensation Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Klondyke Orange Ruffles. A semi-double form of the very popular Cosmos Orange Flare. The extra two or three rows of petals add immensely to the butterfly-like beauty of the richly colored orange bloom. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Orange Flare and more dwarf in habit. Flowers continuously throughout the summer weeks. **Pkt. 10c.**

EARLY KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE. Grand Champion Gold Medal, All-America Selections, 1935. The long stemmed flowers of bright vivid orange are freely borne on 2 to 3 foot plants. Its most remarkable feature, however, is its early blooming habit. It blooms from mid-summer until frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED. Showy plants, 3 to 4 feet tall, covered with a mass of lovely, large flowers. Our strain produces a large percentage of double blooms.

Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CYNOGLOSSUM FIRMAMENT

(Blue Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

A hardy biennial of the easiest culture, forming strong plants about 18 inches high and producing through the summer months sprays of Forget-Me-Not-like flowers. Will bloom the first season if sown early. **Pkt. 10c.**

DAHLIAS (From Seed) (rp)

Improved Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. These double and semi-double Dahlias are one of England's best contributions to the flower world. They grow from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and come in many delightful shades. Plants are compact and are as easy to grow as Zinnias. Bloom the whole summer.

Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

DAISIES**AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISIES, Dimorphotheca (a)**

The plants are of branching habit, growing about 15 inches high. An easily cultivated annual. **Mixed.** **Pkt. 10c.**

PAINTED DAISY, Pyrethrum (p)

This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and should play an important part in many a well planned garden. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Single Mixed. Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center. **Pkt. 15c.**

SHASTA DAISY, Chrysanthemum maximum (p)

It is a hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets.

Alaska. Pure white, extra large flowers. Excellent for cutting. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Double Shasta Daisy. Flowers large, very double. **Pkt. 25c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY, Brachycome (a)

Brilliant free flowering annual blooming throughout the summer months and suitable for beds or borders. The dainty flowers resemble small Cinerarias. Height, 6 to 12 inches.

Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

DELPINIUM (p)

One of the greatest charms of hardy Larkspurs is in their shades of blue which range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the

magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubby background. Above the deeply cut dark green leaves rise long floral spikes. Height, 1 to 8 feet.

Pacific Hybrids. A new strain of Delphiniums originated on the Pacific Coast to grow under Pacific Coast conditions. Huge flowers, 2½ to 3½ in. in diameter, beautifully spaced on well balanced tall spikes. Highly resistant to mildew. Color range excellent and comes practically 100% double florets. **Pkt. 25c and 50c.**

FLAX, Linum

Perennial Blue. (p) Perennial Flax is a reliable garden perennial. The foliage is very delicate, light blue green and is covered with light blue flowers for a long season. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlet Flax. (p) About 1½ feet high, bright red flowers borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 10c.**

FLOWERING TOBACCO, Nicotiana (a)

Stately plants producing large, trumpet shaped blooms until frost. Fine for beds and borders. Height, 3 feet.

Affinis Hybrids, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

FOXGLOVE, Digitalis (b)

This ornamental hardy plant is used extensively for naturalizing in shrubby borders and along the edges of woods. It grows well under almost any conditions, giving a wealth of bloom during June and July. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

Shirley Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

**GAILLARDIA, Blanket Flower (p)**

Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

Dazzler. Large, well formed flowers, very vivid in the garden as the name implies. Golden yellow and maroon red. Striking perennial. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single Mixed. Daisy-like yellow and bronze, yellow center. **Pkt. 10c.**

GERANIUM SEED

A mixture of many lovely shades and types. Suitable for pot plants. Also excellent for the garden. **Pkt. 25c.**

GEUM, Avens (p)

Beautiful hardy perennials, bearing profusely large, showy, double, dark crimson flowers all through the summer. An elegant flower for bouquets. Height, 18 inches.

Lady Stratheden. A new golden yellow with large full flowers of great beauty. **Pkt. 15c.**

Mrs. Bradshaw. Large, double, brilliant orange-scarlet. In flower throughout the entire summer. **Pkt. 15c.**

GODETIA, Satinflower (a)

Very handsome annual plants, especially suited for semi-shady locations. Sow in spring in the open and thin to 8 or 10 inches apart. The flowers are bright and colorful and the single sorts are not unlike the Azalea in form.

Tall Double. Long graceful spikes are decorated with double blossoms resembling satin pompons one above another. Height, 2 feet. **Choice Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS (ac)

Ornamental Gourds are easily grown in rich soil, where they will produce plenty of fruits. They may be trained on trellises and the ripened fruits used for ornaments. Special mixture of large and small kinds. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK, Althaea (p)

The beautiful color effects produced by the planting of these flowers, render them indispensable for the old-fashioned garden or the herbaceous border. Height, 6 to 12 feet.

Indian Spring. (a) Semi-double flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. Its many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Sow fall or early spring. Flowers five months from seed. Pkt. 10c.

Triumph. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Chater's Double. (p) Deep rose, salmon rose, scarlet, sunflower yellow, and white. Separate colors. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR (a)

Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage which set off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to deep blue.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for general garden use. Their Delphinium-like spikes of double florets are carried on stout stems 4 to 5 feet.

Blue Bell. Delightful clear light blue. Upright with long base branching spikes. Pkt. 10c.

Blue Spire. Very deep violet blue. Outstanding blue. Pkt. 10c.

Carmine King. Rich deep carmine and salmon flowers on long spikes; 3 to 4 ft. stems. Pkt. 10c.

Pink King. A lovely soft, yet vibrant shade of salmon rose. Fully double, two-inch florets of rounded broad petals which are evenly and closely spaced on stems. Basal branched character gives several fine spikes of bloom on each plant. One of the earliest flowering of all Larkspurs. Pkt. 10c.

Pink Perfection. Two-inch florets of rounded broad petals evenly and closely spaced on stem, giving a heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike 24 in. long. Very free flowering. Color is luscious, lively light pink. Pkt. 10c.

White King. Flowers pure, glistening white, with extremely large double florets, evenly spaced on stem. Early, the finest Larkspur. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA, Miniature Snapdragon (a)

This interesting species bears flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons ending in single elongated spurs. It includes both trailing and erect growing varieties which are little known but worthy of greater attention. Height, 8 to 18 inches.

Fairy Bouquet. Small spikes of dainty, pastel flowers. Fragrant. Free-flowering. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA (a)

A dainty and continuous blooming annual of compact growth, remarkable for its profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Unexcelled for edging, ribbon beds, hanging baskets or window boxes. Height, about 6 inches.

Compacta, Cambridge Blue. A beautiful large flowered, light blue variety. Green foliage. Pkt. 10c.

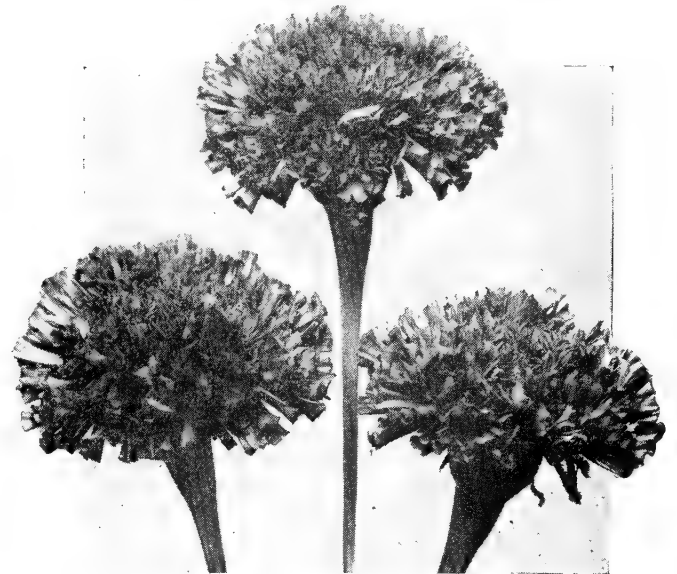
Compacta, Crystal Palace. Erect and very free blooming. Best dark blue for edging. Fine for pots. Pkt. 10c.

Sapphire. A superb variety of pendulous habit; large deep blue flowers with conspicuous white eye. Pkt. 15c.

LUPIN, Sun Dials

Thrive in almost any situation. Sow where they are to bloom in May, and as plants grow, thin out to 1 foot apart. The annual varieties bloom freely from June until September, and the perennials make a fine addition to the hardy border.

Russel Lupins. Long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, and brilliant bi-colors never seen in Lupins before. The florets are large with flat fan-like back-standards, and unlike all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, June, 1937. Pkt. 15c.

**MARIGOLD (a)**

Late in the season when many other growing things are past their prime, these plants supply an abundance of decorative blossoms. Their tones of orange and yellow blend well when the flowers are arranged loosely in bowls and vases. The bright green foliage is finely cut, and the stems are stout. Tall Marigolds give charm to the border, while the dwarfs are valuable for bedding and edging plants.

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (*Tagetes erecta*). Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised. Height, 2½ feet.

All Double Orange. An improved strain which produces practically one hundred per cent double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Lemon Queen. Clear lemon-yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Gigantea, Full Double Mixture. Flowers are largest ever known in Marigold. A mixture ranging from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow, and a delightful new shade of primrose. Pkt. 10c.

MISSION GIANT, Yellowstone. Honorable mention, All-America Selections, 1942. Large, two and a half inch flowers of bright, rich, clear yellow, on luxurious, large plants. Flowers are of double, incurved, Chrysanthemum-like form, and very attractive. Blooms late and lasts until frost. Uniformly three to five feet tall. **Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

DWARF FRENCH Double Harmony Hybrid. Without question one of the very finest Marigolds introduced. Flowers charming and distinct. Scabiosa-like in formation with tubular deep orange center petals flanked by broad velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Plants are dwarf, about 1 ft. high, compact, free blooming. Early and attractive for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Spry. Extra dwarf, double French type; compact and uniform, so may be used for edging. About 9 inches tall, early blooming, with very light orange crested center and maroon outer petals. Profuse flowering. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE, *Reseda Odorata* (a)

This old-fashioned flower still enjoys the greatest popularity. Grown for its sweet perfume, which is most pronounced when grown in a light sandy soil. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

Finest Mixed. Includes only large flowering varieties of sweet scented Mignonette. **Pkt. 10c.**

MORNING GLORY, *Ipomoea* (ac)

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers. For covering walls, trellises, arbors, they are invaluable.

Cornell. New. A very free-flowering variety with extra large flowers of bright red. Each flower has a narrow outer border of glistening white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Heavenly Blue. A variety that is bringing new popularity to Morning Glories. It is an early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers of sky-blue. Flowers, 3½ inches across and blooms until frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlett O'Hara. Gold Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely new color in the popular Morning Glories—rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson. Flowers 4 inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines. Very showy for covering a fence or trellis. The dark green foliage does not make a heavy growth, leaving plants graceful in appearance. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed Imperial. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size and their colorings beyond description. **Pkt. 10c.**

NASTURTIUM (a)

Few garden annuals respond with as little care as the Nasturtium. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring, they are unexcelled. All they need is a moderately good soil, in a well drained, sunny position and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes, there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1935. Delightfully sweet scented; double. Color range includes brilliant blend of salmon, golden yellow, orange scarlet, cerise, cream, orange, maroon and crimson shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Gleam. Golden yellow, sweet scented. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. Novelty introduction, 1935. An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf, compact gem-like plants. Ideal annual for border and edging use. Plants are dwarf and compact, totally without runners. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES. Of dwarf, compact growth. Excellent for borders or for bedding, forming plants about 1 foot high by 1 foot across.

Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, trailing from vases, over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal their great quantities of bloom from early summer until frost. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for picking. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

NEMESIA (a)

This plant is excellent for edging purposes. Plants send up many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers, something like a *Schizanthus*. When the flowers fade they may be trimmed back and will bloom again. Their colors run from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Height, 6 to 12 inches.

Compacta Triumph, Finest Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

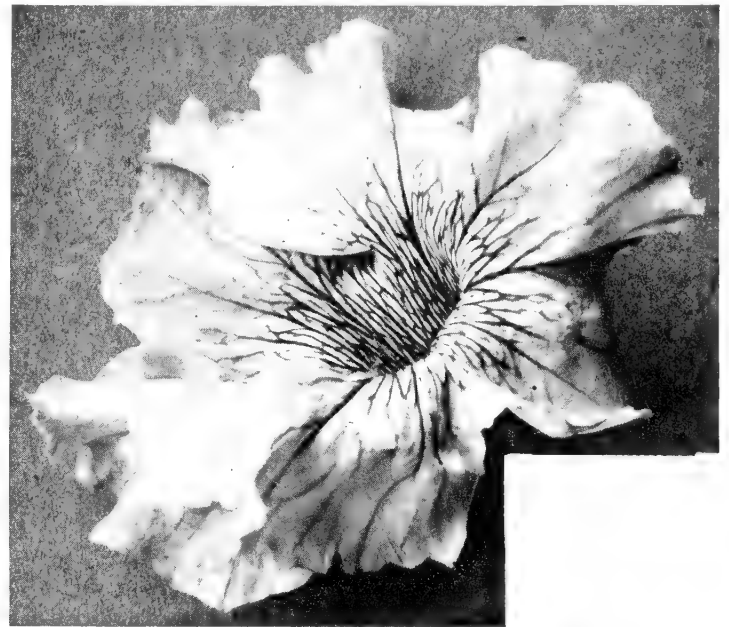
PANSY, *Heart's Ease* (b)

When the bright hues of the Tulips and Daffodils have faded, the rich, deep and varied shades of the Pansies provide a welcome change in the flower beds. The varieties listed produce large blooms of good substance, regular markings, and full rich coloring. Low growing.

Swiss Giant. Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and they produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season. Attractive shades. **Pkt. 25c.**

Steele's Mastodon. A vigorous Oregon type, particularly desirable for cutting as the plants are taller and have longer stems. Esteemed for bedding. A fine blend for bright effects. **Pkt. 25c.**

Popular Bedding Mixture. These are the popular saucy-faced beauties that everybody loves, comprising the finest varieties in all colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

**PETUNIA (a)**

The seed may be started indoors early in the year in seed boxes and later transplanted or sown out of doors in the spring. Cover very lightly and apply water with a fine spray. Be careful not to discard the smaller and weaker seedlings. From these the finest flowers are often obtained, the coarse growing plants frequently reverting to the common types.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA (Single Bedding). 1½ feet. This is a spreading type of Petunia and is used extensively for mass planting and large beds. Very satisfactory for small gardens. **Pkt. 10c.**

Rose King Improved. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1936. Its flowers are a clear rich rose with a delicate light golden throat. Plants grow 18 inches high, are uniform and bushy, literally covered with blooms. This is excellent cut flower variety. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed. **Pkt. 25c.**

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. 1 ft. A fine type of Petunia for small beds and borders; often used for pot culture. This Petunia holds its habit very well throughout the blooming season.

Rosy Morn. Soft, rosy pink with white throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

Heavenly Blue (Silver Blue). Enchanting shade of light silvery blue. Dwarf. **Pkt. 10c.**

Snowball. Flowers pure white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Velvet Ball. Deep mahogany red flowers, larger than others in this group. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowered)

Elk's Pride. Very large, deep purple. **Pkt. 15c.**

Snowstorm Improved. Glistening white shading yellow in throat. **Pkt. 35c.**

PETUNIA LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED

Theodosia. Soft rosy pink with contrasting veined golden yellow throat. An outstanding variety in this class. **Pkt. 25c.**

PETUNIA FRINGED AND RUFFLED

Super Fluffy Ruffles. A new ruffled and frilled type of Petunia that has the appearance of being almost double. Flowers are very large with a deep throat. The mixture is well balanced with shades of pink and white, salmon, salmon pink, deep rose, rose, crimson, and light blue. **Pkt. 25c.**

RUFFLED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Glamour. Honorable Mention, All-America Selection, 1942. Large flowers of salmon-rose with brown veining on white in the throat. An excellent color under artificial light and outdoors. Most flowers have wavy, fringed petals although a few come plain edged. **Pkt. 25c.**

Supreme Strain. A new strain of rose and pink shades. Light, richly-veined throats surrounded by satiny petals which are heavily ruffled. Large blooms, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, produced on strong, richly-foliaged plants. Excellent bedding variety; fine window box type. **Pkt. 25c.**

DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

A dwarf sturdy growing type especially suited to pot culture. Flowers are beautifully ruffled and fringed with open well marked throats.

Ramona Strain. Dark and light shades mixed. **Pkt. 25c.**

PINKS

Plant in full sun in any good garden soil. Improve poor soil with humus. Sow in spring when danger of frost is past.

Heddewigi (Double). 10 inches. Excellent for rock garden or borders. **Pkt. 15c.**

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (a)

A valuable and showy annual highly esteemed for bedding, for massing and for borders. The plants grow about 1 foot high, thrive in practically any soil if given a sunny location and bloom the entire season. Seed may be started in boxes and transplanted or sown in the open in spring.

Gigantea, Rosy Morn. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1941. An extremely refreshing, gay and bright color combination of rose pink with a white eye. A color that will not fade in the strong sun. **Pkt. 10c.**

Gigantea, Salmon Glory. The individual florets are gigantic for Phlox, measuring from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. Color a pure salmon pink with a distinct creamy-white eye. **Pkt. 10c.**

Gigantea Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

POPPIES, Papaver

Poppies have long been favorite garden flowers for their delicacy, as well as the simplicity of the buds and neatness of the foliage. The pure colors and fine texture of the petals make a good showing in the garden. All are easily raised from seed which should be sown where the plants are to remain, later thinning out the plants. In the North, sow in the open ground as easily as possible in the spring; in California, sow from October to March.

SHIRLEY (a). The most charming Poppy for the garden. The plants, with their deeply cut foliage, slender, hairy stems and silk petalled blossoms, often fluted, present an airy picture as they nod in the breeze. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

Sweet Brier. (Double Annual Shirley). Full, double begonia-like flowers of a beautiful deep rose pink. One of the finest strains of double Shirleys for the garden. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single American Legion. Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Best substitute for the wild Flanders Poppy. **Pkt. 15c.**

ICELAND POPPY (p) (Nudicaule). A hardy Poppy slightly resembling the Shirley. Somewhat different in habit and contains many shades of yellow and orange. Height, 18 inches.

Gartford Giants. A superb mixture. All colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

PORTULACA, Moss Rose (ra)

Brilliant hardy annual of easy culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thriving best in a light sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

Double Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

RED HOT POKER, Tritoma (p)

A perennial, not strictly hardy, but will live through the winter with a protective covering of leaves or short manure; or the roots may be lifted and carried over winter in sand in a cellar. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

Mixed Hybrids. **Pkt. 10c.**

SALPIGLOSSIS, Painted Tongue (a)

For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large Lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. Height, 1 to 2½ feet.

Superb Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

SALVIA, FLOWERING SAGE

Scarlet sage is usually treated as annuals. Start the seed from January to May, and set out plants when weather becomes warm.

Bonfire. The crimson spikes grow erect above the foliage forming handsome globular bushes. **Pkt. 25c.**

CALIFORNIA POPPY, Eschscholtzia (a)

The state flower of California and one of the most attractive low growing annuals. The foliage is finely cut, fern-like, and silvery green in color. They start to bloom a few weeks after the seed is sown. Height, 12 to 18 inches.

Ramona Hybrids. A new strain containing many lovely shades. The plants grow compact and upright, with flowers beautifully frilled. **Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c.**

Aurantiaca, Orange. The ordinary California Poppy. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCABIOSA, Pin Cushion Flower (a)

These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2½ feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are very popular. Seeds should be sown anytime in the spring after danger of frost is past.

Rosette. A beautiful Scabiosa of deep rose suffused with salmon. A "must have." **Pkt. 10c.**

Salmon Beauty. Pure salmon with huge flowers. Vigorous. The stems are long and stiff, making it a most popular flower for the garden or for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely different and improved flower and plant from the existing Scabiosa varieties. Fully double, extremely large and deep. Petals broad, reavy, and wavy, entirely eliminating the pincushion center; rich deep lavender blue. Tall growing and very upright with long, wiry, heavy stems in which the weak neck of the older types is completely eliminated. Ideal for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

Shasta. Pure white, very large flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Giant Hybrids Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Caucasica. Giant Hybrids (Isaac House Strain). Fringed and ruffled, shades of blue from lavender to dark blue; very large flowers. **Pkt. 15c.**

SNAPDRAGON, Antirrhinum (a)

Snapdragons are fascinating flowers, with their interesting form and glowing colors. They are easy to grow and will bloom continuously until severe frost, making a wonderful display and supplying unlimited cut flowers. Ordinary good garden soil will produce fine Snapdragons either in full sun or semi-shaded spots. Sow outdoors when danger of frost has passed or indoors six weeks earlier.

SUPER GIANTS, RUST RESISTANT**Campfire.** Luminous scarlet. Pkt. 10c.**Copper Queen.** Bronzy copper. Pkt. 10c.**Crimson.** Fiery crimson. Pkt. 10c.**Paradise Rose.** Rose pink. Pkt. 10c.**Swing Time.** The loveliest rose pink imaginable with a bright yellow touch and a white tube. Spikes are huge and evenly packed with immense blooms beautifully tapered. Pkt. 10c.**Yellow Giant.** Deep yellow. Pkt. 10c.**Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.**STOCKS, Gilliflower (a)**

These popular flowers are easily grown, are so highly fragrant, and of such great beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The Early Giant Imperial class are half-hardy annuals. Beauty Stocks are biennials, but if sown in early spring will bloom the same year. They are also valuable for winter forcing.

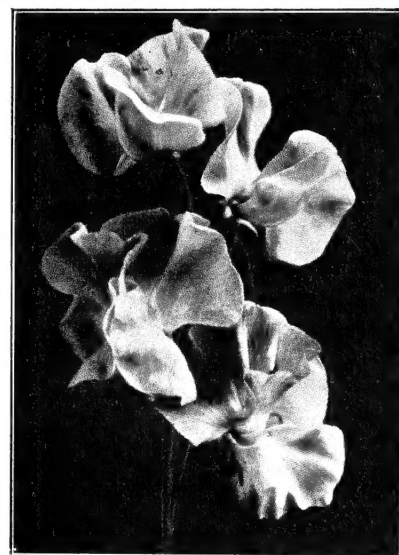
Double Large Flowering Dwarf Ten Weeks. A wonderful strain for bedding. Pkt. 10c.**Beauty of Nice.** It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape, branching above the base. Excellent for bedding and cutting. Height, 16 inches. **Finest****Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.**GIANT IMPERIAL.** Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is less spreading and taller. Height, 2 feet.**Yellow (Buttercup).** Pkt. 10c. **Lavender** Pkt. 10c.**Blood Red.** Pkt. 10c. **White.** Pkt. 10c.**Rose.** Pkt. 10c. **Finest Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.**EVENING STOCKS**

The flowers are small, mauve colored, similar to the Virginia stocks but are delightfully fragrant toward evening. They are especially sweet after a rain.

Matthiola Bicornis. Pkt. 10c.**STRAWFLOWER and IMMORTELLE****HELICHRYSUM.** (a). The finest of all Everlastings. They make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a good place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Height, 2 to 3 feet.**Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.**SWEET PEAS****Culture of Sweet Peas**

Sweet Peas command the attention and admiration of every lover of flowers. They are so easy to grow, and produce such wonderful effects no home should be without them. Plant them along the fence, against the house or garage or string them up on wires or netting in the center of the yard. A southeast exposure is best, but they will bloom most anywhere if they get part sunshine.

Plant them now and they will grow during the winter and develop a good strong root system and naturally produce a much larger and more beautiful flower. After spading, break up any lumps and stamp the soil down very firm. Sweet Peas desire a firm seed bed to produce sturdy growth and long stems. Plant the seeds about one-half inch deep and 6 inches apart. Most people plant them too close together. After planting soak the ground good, and as the ground dries keep the top worked up so that it will not crust or bake. When the plants are about 3 inches high it is time to provide some means of support. Stakes with strong string supports are fairly good, but wire mesh is much better. Keep pruning out the lateral branches that have a tendency to cover one another, as crowded plants never produce fine flowers. As fast as the



Sweet Peas bloom, cut (do not pull) them off, as withered or dry blossoms spoil their looks and will cause them to go to seed too soon.

The Sweet Pea seeds we offer are grown by the best growers in the world, and we can safely and conscientiously say that there are none better. A great deal of time and money is spent bringing out new and better varieties and improving the older sorts.

We submit the following list as the cream of varieties and feel sure that they will give satisfaction:

GIANT SUMMER FLOWERING SPENCERS**All Colors:** Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.**PINK AND ROSE SHADES****Pinkie.** Rose-pink with large and frilled flowers. This variety is seldom affected by weather conditions and first-class blooms can be cut all during its long blossoming period. Silver Medal.**Affection.** Soft cream pink, lavender sheen.**Bonnie Briar.** Large rose pink.**Mary Pickford.** Dainty cream pink, suffused salmon.**Personality.** Coral on apricot pink.**Pinnacle.** Deep rose pink on white, very robust.**Lullaby.** Charming shade of light rose pink. A strong grower. Award of Merit, National Sweet Pea Society, 1934.**Miss California.** The color is a beautiful shade of rich pink, deeply flushed and shaded with salmon. Unsurpassed for either exhibition or general cutting purposes.**LAVENDER AND BLUE SHADES****Austin Frederick Improved.** Giant lavender.**Capri.** Clear silver blue; excellent. The best blue Sweet Pea; long stem; vigorous.**King Lavender.** Clear rosy lavender.**Mrs. Tom Jones.** Mid-blue.**Reflection.** Clear blue.**WHITE AND CREAM SHADES****Bridal Veil.** Pure white, black seeded.**Constance Hinton.** White, black seeded.**Mastercream.** Cream, black seeded.**ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES****Flamingo.** Orange scarlet cerise.**Prince of Orange.** Best deep orange.**Tangerine Improved.** Rich orange.**CERISE SHADES****Hallmark's Cerise.** Bright cerise.

RED SHADES

All Bright. Fiery scarlet cerise.
Crimson King. Rich deep crimson.
Red Rover. Fine dark crimson.
Sunproof Scarlet. Brightest scarlet.
Grand Slam. Bright scarlet cerise shaded orange.

MAROON AND PURPLE SHADES

Warrior. Rich chocolate maroon. A magnificent variety which has held its place and popularity for a number of years.
Olympia. Deep rich purple of graceful form and immense size. Gold Medal, Scottish National Sweet Pea Trials.

CHOICE MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of all the most beautiful colors in Spencer Sweet Peas.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

SUNFLOWER, *Helianthus* (a)

Well known and popular plants, the small flowering sorts being useful for cutting. The tall varieties are valuable for backgrounds.
Sun Gold. New. Large double flowers of brilliant golden yellow. Free flowering. **Pkt. 10c.**

Red Sunflower. Tall single flowered variety with bright red blossoms. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWEET SULTAN, *Centaurea* (a)

These beautiful long stemmed flowers with their soft velvety heads make very enchanting bouquets. They measure 2 to 2½ inches across while the entire plant stands about 2½ to 3 feet tall. You can grow them readily in any fair garden soil, and your friends are sure to admire them.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM, *Dianthus Barbatus* (b)

A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy biennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Height, 10 to 20 inches.

Single Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA (a)

One of the most popular garden annuals for beds and massing and for a gorgeous display during the summer months. Cannot be excelled, commencing to flower in July and continuing until frost. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

Spectrum Red. The brightest Verbena in existence. The huge flowers are an intense bright red, and having no eye, the color is intensified and its brilliance is quite dazzling. **Pkt. 10c.**

Brightness. A bright rosy cerise scarlet, large white eye, semi-compact. **Pkt. 10c.**

Floradale Beauty. Special Mention. All-America Selections, 1937. A giant hybrid, the flowers varying from bright rose-pink to deep rose-red of exceptional brightness. Individual florets of perfect form, fully rounded, and average 1¼ inches across; heads or trusses 4 to 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10c.**

Lavender Glory. Immense lavender colored flowers with creamy white eye. Varies somewhat, a small percentage being pure white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hybrid Grandiflora Giant. Mixed shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLA, Tufted Pansies (a)

Waller Franklin Formula Mixture. This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixture of Violas we have seen. Bright shades of self colors of red, yellow, blue, and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched, undoubtedly make these Violas a supreme mixture. **Pkt. 10c.**

WALLFLOWER, *Cheiranthus*

ENGLISH WALLFLOWER (*Cheiri*). (b) These half-hardy perennial and annual Wallflowers are grown for early spring bedding and for their delightful fragrance. Perennial sorts should be sown in autumn and carried over in coldframe. Annual sorts may be sown outdoors in March and will flower the first year. Height, 2 to 3 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Siberian Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Allioni*). (b) This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of dazzling rich orange. Flowers the first season from seed and when established will bloom all summer. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c.**

ZINNIA (a)

One of the most showy and satisfactory of our hardy annuals for beds, mixed borders and for cutting purposes. Easy to grow in any good garden soil. They commence flowering early in the summer and continue until frost.

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED. 2½ feet. Enormous double flowers are produced by robust branching plants. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed center ringed with small tubular florets. The petals are quite loosely placed and tend to curl at the edges, giving the blossoms a crisp, fresh appearance.

Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson, large flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Dream. Deep rosy lavender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Exquisite. Light rose, deep rose centers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Illumination. Deep self rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

Oriole. Orange and gold bicolor. **Pkt. 10c.**

Polar Bear. White. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Will Rogers. Brilliant scarlet red. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS. This variety is staller than the Dahlia flowered type, 3 to 4 feet high, with long stems which make the flowers fine for bouquets. The blooms are large and flat and very graceful for their size.

Finest Mixed Shades. Pkt. 10c.

SUPER CROWN OF GOLD, Pastel Tints. The finest large-flowered Zinnia, with large well formed flowers. Contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, various shades of salmon, peach, and buff, cerise salmon, white, and cream, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Flowers are borne profusely throughout the season on strong, robust plants. Mixed shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

FANTASY. A new Zinnia type. Shaggy, medium sized flowers on plants 2½ to 3 feet high. Free blooming. Excellent for cut flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Wildfire. A rich, dazzling scarlet. Wildfire adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. Plants neat in habit, strong growing, and very free blooming, 2½ to 3 feet in height; coming into flower 45 to 50 days after seed is sown. **Pkt. 10c.**

DOUBLE LILLIPUT. 12 inches. A charming dwarf which is excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across. The colors are bright.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RED RIDING HOOD. 1 ft. of compact form covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers not over an inch across. Highly effective as a border plant. **Pkt. 10c.**

LINEARIS. This little dwarf variety of Zinnia is most unusual and interesting. The flowers are single and of a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young flowers, turning golden orange as the flower develops. Blooms are produced in great profusion. Height, 8 to 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

QUANTITY OF SEED AND SPACING FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in row inches	Depth of planting inches	VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows inches	Depth of planting inches	Distance apart in row inches
Artichoke, Globe.....	¼ oz.	6 to 8 oz.	40 to 48	18 to 24	1	Kohl Rabi	¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	14 to 24	½	4 to 6
Asparagus	½ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	Leek	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 36	¾	2 to 3
Beans, Bush	½ lb.	50 to 60 lbs.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1½ to 2	Lettuce	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	12 to 18	¾	4 to 12
Beans, Lima	½ lb.	30 to 50 lbs.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1½ to 2	Melon, Musk	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	70 to 80	¾	36 to 60
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2	Melon, Water	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	72 to 96	¾	72 to 96
Beet	½ oz.	8 to 14 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 4	½ to 1	Mustard	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	½	6 to 9
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	6 to 9	½ to 1	Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40	1	18 to 24
Swiss Chard	½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	10 to 12	1	Onion	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	¾	3 to 4
Broccoli	¼ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to 1	Onion (for sets).....	½ oz.	60 to 85 lbs.	12 to 14	¾	Not thin'd
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to ¾	Parsnip	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	½	3 to 4
Cabbage	¼ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	½	Parsley	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 20	½	6 to 8
Cardoon	½ oz.	5 oz.	20 to 32	20 to 30	½ to 1	Peas	¾ lb.	90 to 180 lbs.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Carrot	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	16 to 24	1 to 3	½	Pepper	⅛ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	20 to 30	½	18 to 29
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	½	Potatoes	8 lbs.	800-1000	24 to 35	6	18 to 24
Celery	⅛ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	4 to 6	¼	Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	96 to 110	¾	60 to 84
Chicory	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 36	2 to 3	½ to 1	Radish	½ oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18	½	1 to 2
Collard	¼ oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	½	Rhubarb	½ oz.	3 lbs.	24 to 42	¾	20 to 24
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	Rutabaga	½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	½	4 to 7
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	Sage	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 24	½	6 to 10
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 4	¾	Salsify	¾ oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24	¾	2 to 3
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	12 to 18	2 to 4	½	Sorrel	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 22	½	2 to 3
Cucumber	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	48 to 60	12 to 36	½ to ¾	Spinach	¾ oz.	10 to 20 lbs.	14 to 18	¾	3 to 5
Dandelion	¼ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 to 22	6 to 10	½	Squash, Bush	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	42 to 48	1	42 to 48
Dill	½ oz.	5 lbs.	20 to 36	4 to 6	½	Squash, Vining	1 oz.	4 lbs.	72 to 90	1	60 to 90
Egg Plant	⅛ oz.	5 to 6 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	½	Sunflower	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	48 to 70	1	10 to 12
Endive	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 24	8 to 12	½	Tomato	2 oz.	2	40 to 60	½	36 to 40
Fennel	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 32	5 to 8	¾	Tobacco	2 oz.	36 to 48	½	24 to 36	
Kale	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	24 to 32	14 to 22	½	Turnip	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12 to 20	½	2 to 4

KNOX'S LAWN GRASS SEED

How To Have A Good Lawn

The ground should be well prepared and the soil should not be too rich, as it is not desirable to have a rapid growth when starting a lawn. After the ground is thoroughly worked, roll it before seeding, to prevent it from settling unevenly, and then rake the surface lightly. Sow the seed so as to cover the ground thoroughly, and then cover it lightly with soil. Roll again so as to press the seed in firmly. If you have no roller, use boards and tramp on them so as to pack the ground firmly, but a roller is preferred.

Grass seed will germinate in from 8 to 15 days, according to the weather. If a lawn is made during the summer, the ground should be covered lightly with peat after the seed has been rolled, so as to retain the moisture. New lawns should not be allowed to dry out,

not even for a half day. For the first 15 days the lawn should be watered twice a day if necessary. A lawn should be fed after the first cutting, and at least twice a year. Water well after applying.

WARNING. Do not use the so-called rotted manure which is being sold to inexperienced gardeners. It is full of wild clover and other weed seeds. Pests, such as slugs, snails, beetles, etc., get a start in most gardens through eggs and larvae in such manure. It is expensive when you take into consideration that a few pounds of good plant food is equal to a sack of manure. If you want a moisture-holding material for top-dressing use peat; it is **clean**.

KNOX'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURE. A modern lawn grass seed mixture, composed of the finest grasses and is adapted to a wide variety of soils. It will make a permanent sod of deep rooted grasses. **1 lb. 95c.**

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE. Composed of grasses most suited for growing in heavily shaded locations. A splendid mixture. It is also satisfactory in light shade. **1 lb. 95c.**

PACIFIC MIXTURE. Used exclusively on the College of the Pacific campus. A very hardy, strong-growing mixture. Will stand extremely hard use such as playground or back yard. Considerably coarser than Knox's Lawn Mixture. **1 lb. 50c.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Most widely used of all lawn grass seeds. Used in all mixtures. Knox's Quality is the finest quality obtainable, being as near weed-free as it is possible to make it. **Knox's Quality—1 lb. 95c.**

WHITE DUTCH or LAWN CLOVER—(Trifolium Repens). This is valuable for pasturage as well as for lawns; it succeeds where other clovers and grasses fail, and it seldom dies out. It can be sown at all seasons, although early spring is best. **Lb. 1.75.**

SEASIDE BENT—(Agrostis Maritima). Also often called Coos County Bent because most of the seed is grown in Coos County, Oregon. This is a true creeping bent, and makes a very smooth, uniform lawn. Extreme care must be taken in purchasing this seed, as there are so many swamp grasses and other weed

seeds in the district where the seed is grown. Our stock of Seaside Bent is carefully re-cleaned in our own specially constructed seed cleaning plant, and is extremely pure and free from weed seeds. **Lb. \$1.50.**

ASTORIA BENT. This variety is often called Golf-a-Lawn Bent. It is a very desirable type of grass for golf course putting greens and fine lawns, as it makes a beautiful, thickly matted, deep green turf. It holds its color exceptionally well and is an under-ground creeper. Our Astoria Bent is unusually clean and free from weed seeds. **Lb. \$1.50.**

POA TRIVIALIS. An ideal shade grass. Finer and softer than Kentucky Blue Grass.

PACEY'S RYE GRASS. Produces quick results. Somewhat coarser than blue grass, but very hardy. Sow thick to keep it from bunching or stooling. **1 lb. 35c.**

BERMUDA GRASS. Makes a very heavy sod. Hard to control, as it creeps all over the garden. Frost turns it brown in winter, but does not kill it. **1 lb. 80c.**

RED TOP. Used mostly in mixture. Prefers a moist, rich soil. **1 lb. 50c.**

CHEWINGS FESCUE. Produces a mat-like turf of a brownish green color. Thee leaves are fine, needle-like and bristly. Resists hard wear. **1 lb. \$1.30.**

NOTICE—All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. All sales are made subject to the usual disclaimer of the seed trade that appears on the order blank.

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